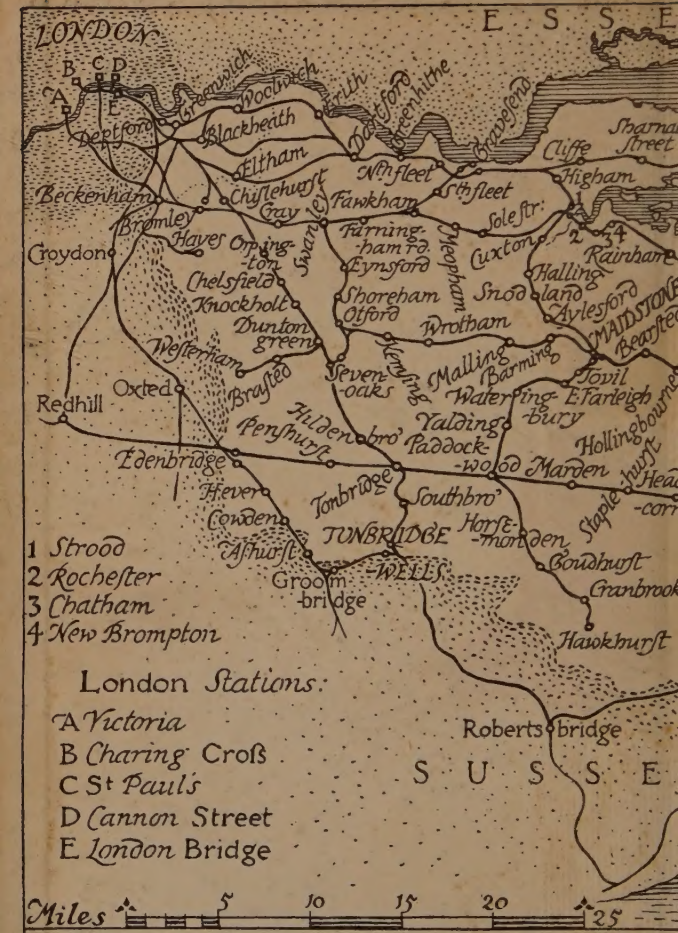
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Shoreham
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Aylesford
MAIDSTONE
Dunton green
Otford
Wrotham
Bearsted
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Kemsing
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Tovil
Oxted
Brasted
Redhill
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Hilden-boro'
Yalding
Paddock-wood
Marden
Hollingbourne
Edenbridge
Hever
Tonbridge
Southboro'
Staplehurst
Cowden
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Horsmonden
Ashurst
Goudhurst
Groom-bridge
Cranbrook
Hawkhurst
1 Strood
2 Rochester
3 Chatham
4 New Brompton
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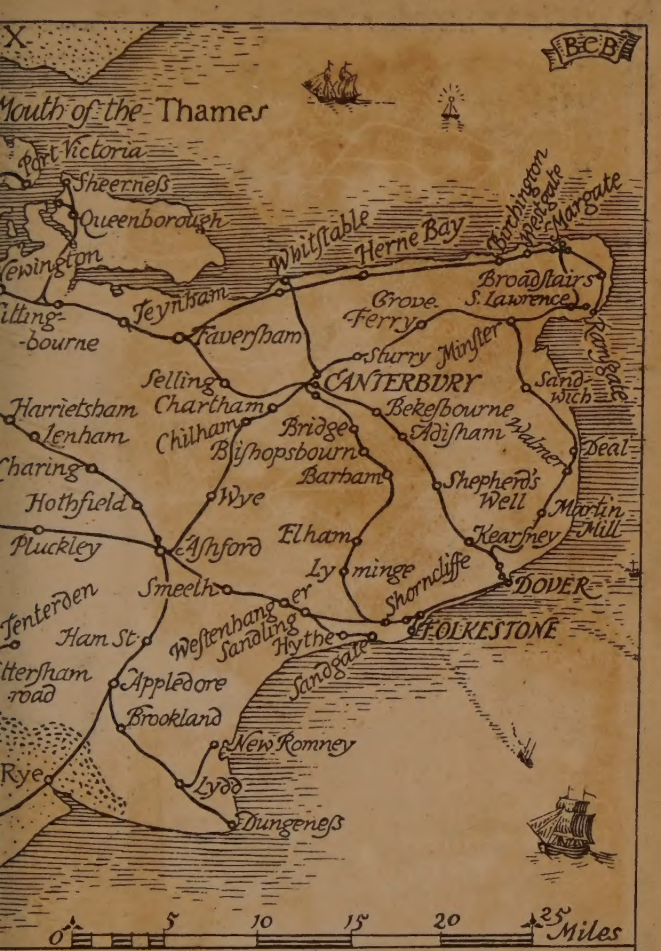
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Sittingbourne
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Sturry
Minster
Sandwich
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Chartham
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# of KENT

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Illustrated by

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What country hath this isle that can compare with thee"

—M. DRAYTON

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PREFACE

IN compiling the following little work the author has had the advantage of much assistance and advice from several of his friends, and he is happy to take this opportunity of expressing his thanks. He desires to offer his thanks particularly to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., for help in reference to monumental brasses; to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope in connection with the articles on Canterbury and Rochester, and for the loan of plans of the two Kentish cathedrals; and to Mr. G. W. Smith, of Bromley, for a beautiful series of photographs upon which some of the illustrations in the volume are founded.

ADDISCOMBE,
1903.

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INTRODUCTION

IN well-nigh every important feature which contributes to the greatness or celebrity of the counties of England, Kent's claim to pre-eminence is unquestionable and unassailable. If historical associations, antiquarian remains, early civilisation, fruitfulness of soil and successful husbandry tend to make a district famous, Kent, the beautiful and well-watered "Garden of England," must assuredly be pronounced the most famous shire in the country.

But as a matter of fact Kent's claim to celebrity rests on higher and surer ground than this. From the time of the Roman occupation the inhabitants of Kent have been distinguished for their valour in battle and for their deep-rooted love of freedom. During a very large portion of the historic past either "Men of Kent" or "Kentish Men" have held a conspicuous place among the foremost names in religion, letters, art, politics, chivalry, arms, and indeed all other phases of physical and intellectual activity.

Regarded from the point of view of natural beauty, Kent has little to fear from comparison with any other county in the land. The North Downs and the Greensand Hills furnish scenery

which is perfect of its kind, and remarkable for its richness and diversity. Much of the soil is under cultivation, but the tilling has been going on for so long that it no longer disturbs the quiet natural beauty of the country. The thatched barn and outbuildings have acquired a covering mantle of rich moss and the old farm-house has had its bricks and timbers toned and touched by time so delicately that they have become part of the scene, and to remove them would be to destroy that perfectly charming appearance of repose which it has taken centuries to produce.

There is no wonder, therefore, that Kentish people in distant lands feel a quickening of the pulse and a moistening of the eye as they recall the green meadows and tinkling sheep-bells, and the distant purple hills of their beloved home.

In the following attempt to present an epitome of the more important features of Kent it will manifestly be impossible to treat the subject in minute detail. The main purpose of the book is to serve as a guide to visitors who may not be familiar with the county, but it is also intended for the use of those who have Kentish blood in their veins and who desire to have in a compact and condensed form at least an outline sketch of the chief features of Kent, including its ancient buildings, antiquities, traditions, and its association with the past generally.

The plan adopted, which has already been employed in earlier volumes of the series. is to devote the first part of the book to a general

account of the county, under such heads as Dimensions, History, Antiquities, Industries, etc.; the second part deals with each parish separately, arranged alphabetically; and the last part contains, in the form of appendices, certain particulars, such as lists of churches containing monumental brasses, etc., which could not conveniently be inserted in the body of the book.

I. Situation, Boundaries and Extent

The situation of Kent in the S.E. corner of England, and S. of that part of the river Thames which stretches from London eastwards to the sea, is one of great importance for many reasons, but chiefly perhaps in consequence of its affording a highway between the English capital and the continent of Europe.

Kent is nearly quadrilateral in form, and is bounded on the N. (with the exception of a small tract on the Essex side) by the river Thames and the German Ocean; on the E. and partly to the S. by the German Ocean, and the Straits of Dover; on the S. and S.W. by Sussex; and on the W. by Surrey. The boundaries on the S.W. and S. are mainly formed by the smaller branches of the rivers Medway and Rother, but on the W. they are mainly artificial. The remaining boundaries, as we have seen, are natural, being the banks of the river Thames and the sea-coast. The greatest length of the county, measuring from Deptford to the North Foreland, is 63 miles, and the greatest breadth,

from the North Foreland to Dungeness Point, is about 40 miles. The circumference of the county is 170 miles, enclosing an area which contains according to Parliamentary returns 972,248 acres.

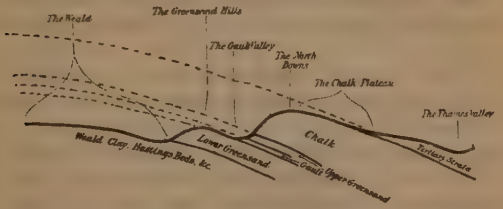
II. Physical Features, Geology and Scenery

The most prominent of the physical features of Kent is the range of chalk hills, known as the North Downs, stretching from a point in the western boundary of the county, a little to the N. of Westerham, to the chalk cliffs at Dover, terminating in the famous Shakespeare Cliff, a bold headland against which storms often beat in wild fury, whilst the waves thunder at its base. This range of hills has been popularly called "The Backbone of Kent," a by no means inappropriate name. It is not a continuous range, as it is broken at three places in Kent by the valleys of the Darenth, the Medway and the Stour, but it is sufficiently marked to form a great natural barrier, cutting the county practically into two halves, and separating the Chalk Plateau to the N. from the Weald to the S.

Another less prominent range, known as the Greensand Hills, runs in some places in a roughly parallel direction two or three miles to the S. of the North Downs. Between these two ranges lies the Gault Valley, marked by its rich pasture lands and abundance of brooks and

streams. Further S. is the broad expanse of the Wealden districts with higher ground as we travel southwards.

A glance at the accompanying diagram will suffice to show that the various beds which underlie the surface of Kent are tilted so as to dip towards the N. Generally speaking, the oldest beds are exposed on the surface in the southern part of the county, whilst the most recent are found in the northern part. It is clear that two great natural forces have helped to give to Kent its present physical form. Firstly, the Wealden district has been raised, whilst in the northern part of Kent the beds have been depressed. In the S. we have the anticline of the Weald, in the N. the syncline of the Thames Valley. Secondly, the ground has been much modified by erosion, and as the softer parts have disappeared in the process more rapidly than the hard, the ground is diversified by hills and valleys.



The following are a few of the more important geological divisions of Kent, beginning with the earliest.

The Wealden Districts.—"The Weald of Kent" is a term popularly applied to the whole of the country lying between the chalk hills of the North Downs and South Downs ; but for the present purpose it will be convenient to restrict it to the district lying between the Greensand Hills. The Wealden District, then, comprises all that portion of Kent lying to the S. of an irregular line beginning at Hythe and passing through Ashford, Boughton Malherbe, Chart Sutton, Yalding, West Peckham, Shipborne and a point about three miles S. of Westerham. The chief formations are those known as the Weald Clay and the Hastings Beds. It was from one of the beds of the latter formation—the Wadhurst Clay—that iron was formerly procured for smelting purposes. The Weald has been very largely brought into cultivation and produces good crops of hops, corn and pasture. The roads through the Weald have always had the character of being particularly bad, and indeed until comparatively recent years they were little more than tracks with deep and dangerous wheel-ruts.

The Greensand Hills.—This range of hills, which agrees practically with the outcrop of the Lower Greensand, is of varying width, and extends from the Folkestone district in a N.W. direction to Maidstone and then westward to Sevenoaks and Westerham. The hills are often precipitous and rugged, and are remarkable for their rich foliage and the beautiful views they command over the Weald to the S. and the

Chalk and Gault Valley to the N. An excellent building stone, known as Kentish Rag, is quarried in the Maidstone district from the Hythe Beds, as parts of the Lower Greensand are called.

The Gault Valley.—Between the Lower and Upper Greensand there is a bed of slate-coloured or bluish clay generally called Gault, but in certain seaside districts where it occurs on the foreshore it is known as the "Blue Slipper". In some places, as at the Warren, Folkestone, for instance, and in a lesser degree at Dunton Green, the Gault is rich in well-preserved fossils. Gault is much used for brick-making and pottery. The land on this formation is rich, of dark colour, and specially suitable for pasturage. The farmers call it, in allusion to its colour, the "Black Land". The impervious clay causes many springs to be thrown out from the porous Greensand and Chalk, but of course much of the water travels in Chalk in a northern direction on the slanting platform of the impervious Gault or on the rocks below. The Gault Valley in West Kent and Surrey was anciently called Holmes Dale, a name which is thus quaintly described by John Weever, in his *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, 1631 (p. 345): "Not farre from Otford, in the same valley, called *Holmes Dale* (that is to say, the Dale betweene the wooddie hills), many expert worthy Commanders, and valient common soldiers lie interred: For here the people of Kent being encouraged by the prosperous succesee of *Edward* their king (the sonne of *Ælfred*,

and commonly surnamed the Elder), assembled themselves and gave to the Danes, that had many years before afflicted them, a most sharpe and fierce encounter, in the which after long fight they prevailed, and the Danes were overthrowne and vanquished, in the yeare of Grace, 904. This victory (saith *Lambard*) and the like event in another battell given to the Danes at Otford, which also stands in the same valley, begat, as I guess, the common by-word, used amongst the inhabitants of this vale even till this present day, in which they vaunt after this manner,—

> "'The Vale of *Holmesdale*,
> Never wonne, ne never shall'."

The North Downs.—This famous range of hills to which we have already referred, consists, on the S. side, of the outcrop of the Upper Greensand and particularly of the Chalk. These form a steep escarpment which is generally covered by short grass suitable for the pasturage of sheep, but when cultivated as arable land it is unproductive and very difficult to till. From the crest of the North Downs the land, following to some extent the natural dip of the Chalk, inclines to the N. with rapid or gentle slope according to the amount of erosion which has taken place. This is what is known as the Chalk Plateau. The escarpment and the plateau are really the S. and N. sides of the North Downs, but the angles at which they are inclined differ greatly. The district which lies upon the Chalk is remarkable for the poorness

of its soil, and the scarcity and poverty of its inhabitants. In the present depressed condition of agriculture, and with the existing low price of corn, it is next to impossible for the farmer to live on the proceeds of a farm situated on the Chalk Plateau. At the same time there are certain patches of more productive soil where, within a reasonable distance from the London markets, fruit and vegetable growing are profitable industries. The most remarkable features of the Chalk Plateau, as far as scenery is concerned, consists of a number of dry valleys or river gorges which have been excavated into the Chalk. They are often winding and consist of many branches which unite into a number of main trunks, and so fall into the Thames Valley. There can be little doubt that they are due to the great forces of erosion which have denuded the upper strata in the Wealden district. Many of them contain gravels derived from the destruction of the Chalk.

Between the Chalk Plateau and the actual valley of the Thames is, in West Kent, a somewhat hilly district occupied by the Thanet Beds, Woolwich and Reading Series, the Blackheath Pebbles and the London Clay. Perhaps the most prominent of these beds are the Blackheath Pebble Beds, which form extensive outliers at Hayes, Keston and other places, and the London Clay which at Sydenham, Shooter's Hill, etc., forms low hills. At Charlton, near Woolwich, there are extensive pits where these formations may be studied.

The Valley of the Thames, as far as Kent is concerned, consists of a strip of alluvial soil which in places widens out to the dimensions of a marsh, as at Woolwich, Plumstead, etc. The riverside scenery is not equal to some of the scenery in the interior of the county, and in some senses is least interesting between Dartford and Gravesend, where a good many manufactures are carried on. The alluvial deposits, such as the marshes on either side of the Medway and the Stour and the very remarkable beds at Romney Marsh, may be conveniently included in this, the final, geological division of Kent.

III. Climate

The climate of Kent varies as much as its soil. The high ground of the North Downs is remarkable for its brisk, bracing air as well as its extensive scenery. In the Gault Valley and in some of the river valleys, on the other hand, it is distinctly damp, and calculated to induce rheumatic complaints. The sea-coast, however, is well known and highly recommended on account of the bracing character of its air. Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate, and in fact on the whole coast-line from Whitstable to Hythe, are popular seaside resorts during the latter part of the summer and early autumn. At Margate, Ramsgate and Folkestone invalids stay throughout the winter. Perhaps the perfection of climate is to be found at Deal, where the sea-

currents are strong and thoroughly wash every impurity out of the long, steep shingly beach at every tide. The climate of Romney Marsh, and some other low-lands, which was formerly apt to impart ague and fever, has been so much improved by the systematic draining of the surface-water that such complaints are now quite rare.

IV. Fauna and Flora

The animals, birds, insects and plants of Kent are, as might be expected in a large and diversified area, of very numerous species, and it would be impossible in the present small volume, which attempts to treat of so many other aspects, to deal with this subject in anything like minute detail.

Probably the only wild animals now existing are such as would be found in almost every other English county, comprising the deer, fox, hare, rabbit, squirrel, stoat, weazel, mole, rat, mouse, dormouse, field-mouse, etc. The otter is doubtless extinct, and the deer and fox, in fact, are only preserved by more or less artificial means.

The birds of Kent comprise most of those usually found in England. The woodlands, the copses and the sea-shore form excellent homes for many kinds, and the various marshes, such as Romney Marsh and the marshes of the Stour and the Medway, are much frequented by sea-birds and water-fowl. If space permitted, a long chapter might be written on this subject.

Another long chapter might be written on the almost innumerable insects and species of plant-life with which Kent abounds. There is no wood, or hedgerow or cornfield, or old green-covered pond which would not furnish many specimens, whilst the rivers, the meadows, the Downs and the sea-shore would furnish an equal number.

The late Dr. Charles Darwin chose Down, not far from Bromley in Kent, as the scene of his lengthy and most valuable observations and studies of nature, and, indeed, few more suitable spots for such a purpose could have been found, for the districts around Down, Keston and Cudham are remarkable for the richness of their flora and fauna. The eminently successful results of his work in the quiet country village where he for so many years made his residence form, in fact, one of the most eloquent commentaries upon the wealth of the animal and vegetable life of Kent.

With regard to animals in a state of domestication, it may be pointed out that Kent has a breed of sheep which is peculiar to the county. The Kent or Romney Marsh sheep is found in various parts of the county, and especially in Romney Marsh and other marsh-lands. No other breed is so well adapted to thrive in such situations during the severe weather of winter, and especially when exposed to the chilling east winds. The Kent sheep is remarkable for arriving at an extraordinary degree of fatness at an early age, and for growing large fleeces of

very fine wool. The legs are somewhat long, and the bones are large in comparison with some other breeds, but no one who has tasted Romney Marsh mutton will deny the excellence of its flavour, and, indeed, it is generally admitted that the Romney Marsh sheep are the most valuable of any breed in the kingdom.

V. Population

The distribution of population in Kent has been determined by various circumstances, the chief of which are unquestionably (1) the physical geography of the county, and (2) the character of the soil.

As might naturally be expected, the earlier population, especially in Romano-British, Saxon and Norman times, seems to have settled mainly in the fertile valleys of the Stour, the Medway, and the Darenth, and traces of those inhabitants are found, sometimes abundantly, in the districts around Canterbury, Maidstone, Rochester and Dartford. It may be noted, too, that prehistoric megalithic remains of the Neolithic Age occur mainly in the Medway Valley to the N.W. of Maidstone.

The district known as the Weald of Kent shows few traces of population in early times. The place was doubtless wild and uncultivated until a comparatively recent period, and passable roads through this track of forest land were unknown in the Middle Ages.

From the census returns of 1891 it appears that

the population of the whole county was 806,297, with an area 969,879 acres in extent. In 1901, from the same returns, it appears that the population was 934,865, with an increased acreage, due to boundary modifications, of 969,890.

It may be of interest here to explain the origin of that large class of the inhabitants of Kent known as the Kentish yeomen.

Gavelkind is a remarkable land-tenure existing chiefly in Kent, which has doubtless come down to us from Saxon times. Originally it was a tenure by "gavel," that is by the payment of rent or fixed services other than military. One of its most important features was the custom by which a tenant's land at his death was divided equally among his sons.

The popular derivation of the term from "Gave all kind," or "Give all kyn," is fanciful, and probably was not invented until after the origin had become forgotten.

Before the Conquest all the lands in England were of the nature of Gavelkind, and descended to all the issue equally, but after the country came under the sway of the Normans, knight-service was introduced, and the descent was restricted to the eldest son for the preservation of the tenure. The Norman custom naturally tended to increase the power and wealth of landed families, but the Saxon custom of Gavelkind, although apparently more fair to all the members of a family, tended to the wider distribution of possessions, and consequently the equalisation of families.

One of the great advantages of Gavelkind, however, was that land could not be escheated for felony. Although a father might be attainted of treason or felony, and hanged, the heir of Gavelkind land still inherited ; and this gave rise to the ancient and well-known Kentish couplet :—

> "The father to the bough,
> And the son to the plough".

The meaning of this will be clear if we understand "the bough" to mean the gallows upon which the father was hanged. Other advantages arising from the tenure of Gavelkind were, that the lands so held might be sold without licence, and that a man might sell his lands when only fifteen years old. The traditional story of the means by which the Kentish people forced William the Conqueror to respect their ancient customs are quaintly told by Lambard, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, 1576.

After the overthrow of Harold in the battle-field, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Egelsine, the Abbot of St. Augustine's, were placed at the head of the Kentish people, who had met at Swanscombe. "This done," says Lambard, "eache man gotte him a greene bough in his hand, and bare it over his head, in such sort, as when the Duke approached, he was much amazed therewith, thinking at the first, that it had been some miraculous wood, that moved towards him : But they as soone as hee came within hearing, caste away their boughes from them, and at the sounde of a trumpet bewraied

their weapons, and withall dispatched towards him a messenger which spake unto him in this manner. 'The commons of Kent (most noble Duke) are readie to offer thee, eyther peace, or warre, at thine own choyce and election: peace with their faithful obedience, if thou wilt permit them to enjoy their ancient liberties: warre, and that most deadly, if thou deny it to them.'

"Now when the Duke heard this, and considered that the daunger of deniall was great, and that the thing desired was but smal, he forthwith, more wisely than willingly, yealded to their request: And by this meane both he received Dover Castle and the Country to obedience, and they only of all England (as shall herafter appeare) obtained for ever theyr accustomed priviledges."

There can be no doubt that it is to the existence of the custom of Gavelkind that we owe that large and honourable class, known throughout the kingdom for their bravery in the field of battle and many other admirable qualities, the yeomen of Kent.

Their substantial if not wealthy condition is well described in the following lines from an old song :—

> "A gentleman of Wales, a knight of Cales,
> And a laird of the North Countrie;
> A yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent,
> Will buy them out all three".

VI. Communications

Sea-coast.—One of the earliest, and still a very important means of communication from

certain parts of this county to others, is the sea which reaches for many miles along the N.E., E. and S.E. coasts. The sea is still very largely used for the conveyance of goods, and in summer for pleasure passenger traffic.

Rivers.—The most important of the rivers which water Kent are the Thames and the Medway, both of which are used for bringing many products of Kent, such as corn, potatoes, fruit, bricks, tiles, cement, as well as building stone and other minerals, to London or the London district. The Thames belongs only partially to Kent, but the Medway may be said to be entirely Kentish. Of its four principal sources one only is in Kent, two are in Sussex and the fourth is in Surrey, but the river drains an area of about 30 square miles in Kent. From its mouth to Gibraltar Lock, between Aylesford and Maidstone, the Medway is tidal, and so deep that line-of-battle ships were often moored in it when out of commission. About the year 1750 the Medway was made navigable as far as Tunbridge by means of a series of locks. The Stour is another Kentish river which drains a considerable area in the eastern part of the county, but is not by any means so important as the Medway. It is about 40 miles in length, and rises in two principal sources ; one at Well Street, near Lenham, the other in the hills between Lyminge and Postling. The main stream flows through Ashford, Canterbury, Fordwich, past the Isle of Thanet, where its waters are joined by those of the

ancient Wantsum, and so on past Sandwich to the sea at Pepperness. At Stourmouth the river Stour is joined by the Lesser Stour. The Darenth rises on the Sussex border near Westerham, and is navigable for small craft at Dartford. Other minor Kentish rivers, which hardly count as means of communication, are the Cray and the Ravensbourne.

Canals.—The most important canal in Kent is that known as the Grand Military Canal, extending for a distance of 23 miles from Shorncliffe along the inner margin of Romney Marsh to the River Rother at Cliffe End, on the Sussex border. It was constructed during the revolutionary war with France, to aid in the defence of the coast as well as to facilitate the transit of goods and merchandise. It is now in a neglected condition and half-full of mud. The Gravesend and Rochester Canal is the next in importance. A tunnel upwards of 2 miles long has been made in the chalk-hill near Rochester and through it the canal is carried. The other canals are small and unimportant.

Roads.—Probably the most ancient road in Kent is that known as the Pilgrims' Way, which runs along the southern slope of the North Downs and is traceable at many different points. It is probably of prehistoric origin, and when, in the Saxon period, villages sprang up in every direction, the Pilgrims' Way was already a forgotten and disused road, and it was quite neglected in the system of roadways by which

those villages were connected. The name was given in consequence of the road being used by pilgrims in the Middle Ages.

The ancient Watling Street, which runs from one end of the county to the other, connecting such important places as Dover, Canterbury, Faversham, Rochester, Dartford, Greenwich and London, is of Roman origin (see Section IX. on ANTIQUITIES). Kent possesses many excellent roads, the flint from the Chalk in some districts and Kentish Rag in others being used as road-metal.

Toll-gates or turnpike-gates, which were set up in England in 1663 as a means of raising money for road-mending, have long been abandoned ; but there are throughout Kent a good many examples of the cottages in which the gate-keeper lived. They may be recognised by an arrangement of the windows, which gives a view of every part of the visible road in each direction.

Railways.—The railway from London to Greenwich, which was opened in 1838, was certainly one of the first attempts at railway engineering in the neighbourhood of London. The South Eastern (London and Dover) line was opened in 1844 ; the North Kent Branch of the same line in 1849 ; and the Mid Kent at a later date. The last-named line was originally planned to penetrate into the interior of the county, but, as a matter of fact, it was never carried much beyond the western borders. The London, Chatham and Dover Railway,

which was opened in 1860, has within the last few years become amalgamated with the South Eastern, under the name of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway. The various trains which run in connection with the boats to and from the Continent are well appointed and fairly rapid, but the Parliamentary trains and all the local service trains are not remarkable for their speed, a result which may be due to a very large extent to the enormous increase of suburban traffic.

VII. Industries and Productions

It may be convenient to divide this section into two portions, *viz.*: (1) industries associated with minerals or the natural productions of the soil under the influence of art, such as stone quarrying, farming, etc.; and (2) industries in connection with manufactures, such as cement-making, brick-making, paper-making, etc.

There are several places in Kent where some excellent building stone is dug. Of these the most important are the Maidstone district where Kentish Rag occurs; Folkestone, where a less durable stone is obtained from the highest division of the Lower Greensand; Bethersden, where a stone known as Bethersden Marble, and almost entirely made up of fossil shells of the large Paludina, was formerly quarried in large quantities and employed in church building; and Dover, Darenth, East Malling, and various other places in the county, where calcareous

tufa was dug and employed for building purposes during the Saxon and Norman periods.

The Wealden ironworks were mainly situated in Sussex, but in some Kentish districts they were carried on, as at Lamberhurst and Cowden. In several parishes in Kent near the district where ironworks formerly existed, fire-backs and other objects of cast-iron may be found in the cottages and houses, but as an industry iron working is no longer carried on in the Weald.

Coal has been dug for and reached by some borings near Dover, but at a great depth from the surface, and the mining works are proceeding at a very slow rate.

Chalk, gravel and sand are also dug at various places and for such purposes as road-making, building, etc. For internal work in church building the hard grey chalk dug on the south side of the North Downs makes an excellent material.

Iron-pyrites (sulphuret of iron) and phosphatic or calcareous nodules, known as septaria, are collected on the sea-shore at Folkestone Warren, and in the Isle of Sheppey, and used for economic purposes. There are also in Kent several other mineral substances which are used for various purposes of minor importance.

By far the chief industry of Kent is associated with farming in its various branches of corn-growing, pasturage, stock-breeding and hop and fruit cultivation.

The following interesting particulars of "The Estate of Kent" were given in Lambard's

Perambulation of Kent, a work published in the year 1576.

"The Aire of Kent, by reason that the Countrye is on sundry partes bordered wyth water, is somewhat thicke: for which cause (as also for that it is scituate nearest to the Sunne risinge and furthest from the Northe pole of any part of the realme) it is temperate, not so colde by a great deale as Northumberlande, and yet in maner as warm as Cornwall.

"The soile is for the most part bountifull, consisting indifferently of arable, pasture, meadow and woodland, howbeit of these, wood occupieth the greatest portion even till this day, except it be towardes the East, which coast is more champaigne than the residue.

"It hathe Corne and Graine, common with other Shyres of the Realme: as Wheat, Rye, Barly, and Oats, in good plenty, save onely, that in the Wealdish, or woody places, where of late daies they used much Pomage, or Cider for want of Barley, now that lacke is most commonly supplyed with Oates.

"Neither wanteth Kent such sorts of pulce as the rest of the Realme yeeldeth, namely beanes, peason and tares. . . .

"The pasture and meadowe, is not onely sufficient in proportion to the quantitie of the country it self for breeding, but is comparable in fertilitie also to any other that is near it, in so much that it gayneth by feeding.

"In fertile and fruitfull woodes and trees, this country is most flouryshing also, whether

you respecte the maste of oke, Beeche or Chesten for cattail: or the fruit of aples, Peares, Cherries, and Ploumes for men: for besides great store of oke and beeche, it hath whole woodes that beare Chestnutt, a mast (if I may so call it, and not rather a fruit, whereof even delicate persons disdaine not to feede) not commonly seene in other countries: But as for Ortchards of Aples, and Gardeins of Cheries, and those of the most delicious and exquisite kindes that can be, no part of the Realme (that I know) hath them, either in such quantitie and number, or with such arte and industrie, set and planted. . . .

"Touching domesticall cattel, as horses, mares, oxen, kine, and sheepe, Kent differeth not muche from others: onely this it challengeth as singular, that it bringeth forth the largest of Stature in eche kinde of them: The like whereof also Polydore (in his historie) confesseth of the Kentish poultrie.

"Parkes of fallow Deere, and games of gray Conyes, it maynteyneth many, the one for pleasure, and the other for profit, as it may well appear by this, that within memorie almost the one halfe of the first sorte be disparked, and the number of warreyns continueth, if it do not increase dayly.

"As for red Deere and blacke Conyes, it nourisheth them not, as having no great walkes of wast grounde for the one, and not tarying the tyme to raise the gaine by the other: for black conyes are kept partly for their skins, which have their season in Winter: and Kent, by the

nearness to London, hath so quicke market of yong Rabbets, that it killeth this game chiefly in Summer.

"There is no Mineral, or other profit digged out of the belly of the earth here, save only that in certain places they have Mynes of Iron, quarreys of paving stone, and pits of fat Marle.

"The Sea, and fresh waters, yeelde good and wholesome fishes competently, but yet neyther so much in quantitie, nor such in varietie, as some other coastes of the Realme do afoorde."

In many ways the Kent plough is remarkable. It is a wooden implement, which by means of certain reversible parts is capable of making all the furrows turn in one way. For this reason it is known as the "wooden turn-wrest plough". It is specially serviceable in tilling heavy and clayey soils, and is very generally employed by the farmers in Mid Kent and in the Kentish Weald. One part of this plough, a kind of rough knife which makes a perpendicular cut in the soil just in front of the share, is still called a coulter, a name which has descended from the times when implements of precisely this character (as is evident from the discoveries at Silchester) were made and used by the Romans in Britain. This type of plough is of great value in districts where Kentish Rag occurs just under the surface, as it would be impossible to employ iron ploughs without serious risk of injuring them.

Hops.—The cultivation of hops in England extends back to the year 1425, if not earlier. Improved kinds were introduced from Flanders

about the year 1524, and employed in brewing. At first there was a good deal of prejudice against these hops, and the doctors condemned them as being injurious to health. Notwithstanding this the culture of hops was extensively carried on during the sixteenth century. They were cultivated about Smeeth and Brabourne in Kent, and Reynold, or Reginald Scot, who belonged to the family of Scot of Scots Hall, in Smeeth, wrote a work, believed to be the first treatise on the subject of hop-culture, entitled *A Perfite platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie Instructions for the making and mayntenaunce thereof.* This curious little volume has woodcuts illustrating the work of planting the hops, setting up the poles, constructing the furnace, and many other parts of the operations.

It is worthy of note that the term "hill" was applied then as now to the little collection of roots which were grown together, and then as now in many places three poles were fixed for the hops of one hill to climb upon. Reynold Scot entitles one chapter of his book "Of hylling and hylls". Another treats "Of tying of Hoppes to the Poales"; and others, equally curious, deal with the following branches of the subject: "Of the gathering of Hoppes," "Of an Oste," "Of the severall Roumes for an Oste," "The orderly drying of Hoppes," "Of the packing of the Hoppes," etc., etc.

The writer of this interesting and rare treatise is perhaps better known for *The Discoverie of Witchcraft*, of which he was also the author.

Oast-houses, in which hops are dried for market, are to be found plentifully in all hop districts, and may be distinguished by their rather picturesque conical roofs capped by wooden cowls. The operations of drying, cooling and packing the hops require considerable skill and care, and a hop-drier during the busy season of hop-picking has to give his constant attention to the work night and day until it is completed. Welsh coal, charcoal and sulphur are employed in different proportions at various stages of the drying, in order to produce that beautiful golden or brownish colour which is required in hops of the best quality. In order to bring the hops within the influence of the fire a kind of latticed floor is erected just below the beginning of the conical roof, and upon it is spread a hair-cloth which allows the warm air to pass freely through it. Above this the hops fresh from the garden are placed in a layer several inches in thickness, and from time to time it is necessary for them to be turned over by means of a large light shovel in order that the drying may be thorough and uniform.

Close by the drying-floor is the cooling-floor where the hops are placed preparatory to being packed in the long canvas bags or sacks which are technically known as pockets.

Cherries.—Cherries have been cultivated in various parts of England for many centuries. It is stated that they were introduced into Britain by the Romans about the year 100 A.D. They

were certainly grown during the Roman occupation, and from the remains of cherry-stones found among the Roman remains at Silchester it appears probable that they were extensively used there for food.

Some of the finer kinds of cherries, however, were introduced from Flanders in 1540, and planted in Kent.

A few words must now be said about the manufacturing industries.

Several of the manufactures of Kent are closely related to the building trades. Bricks, tiles, drain-pipes, coarse pottery, etc., are made in many districts, particularly near Sittingbourne, Faversham, Rochester and Aylesford.

Lime is manufactured from chalk very largely in the Gravesend district, where also as at Halling, Chatham, Snodland, etc., are very large and important whiteing works. Cement works are numerous on the Medway and the Thames, and it is interesting to note that the true Portland cement was first made at Northfleet, in the earlier half of the 19th century, by the son of Joseph Aspden, a bricklayer of Leeds. It is made by a proper admixture, burning and grinding, of chalk with river mud, a circumstance which explains the abundance of cement works where these two materials occur in proximity.

Paper-making is one of the more important manufactures of Kent. As early as the year 1580 a coarse kind of white paper was made at Dartford by Sir John Spielman, and there are many large mills now devoted to this industry.

At St. Mary Cray is the famous factory belonging to Messrs. Joynson & Son, whilst on the Darenth and also on the Medway, especially near Maidstone, are several others.

Gunpowder is manufactured largely at Dartford, and also at Faversham.

Cloth-weaving, which was once carried on in the Cranbrook district, is now extinct in Kent, but calico-printing and bleaching works are carried on at Crayford.

Jam-boiling and cider-making have made considerable strides in Kent during the past ten years, and brewing, which has for a very long period been carried on in the county, still ranks among the most important industries of Kent. Breweries exist at Greenwich, Dartford, Faversham, Maidstone, Dover, Margate, and indeed at most of the large towns.

VIII. History

The number of events of national importance which have taken place in Kent at different times is so great that the history of the county may be appropriately regarded as an epitome of that of England. When Cæsar invaded Britain it was on the coast of Kent that he effected a landing. St. Augustine and his monks, on coming to Britain as missionaries of the Christian faith in 597, landed at Ebb's Fleet, near Ramsgate. Another extremely important event that happened in Kent, and one which had a very great influence upon the world at large, was the murder

of Archbishop Becket at Canterbury Cathedral in 1170. Wat Tyler's insurrection in 1380, and the rising under Jack Cade's leadership in 1450, were movements which were intimately associated with Kent. During the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament, there was a strong feeling of loyalty in Kent which found expression in the well-known Royalist Rising in Kent in 1648.

Other historical events of smaller importance were the pretended inspiration in the reign of Henry VIII. of Elizabeth Barton, generally known as the Holy Maid of Kent; the riots at Maidstone in 1798 in connection with the trial of Arthur O'Connor; and the Boughton Riots headed by a fanatic named Thoms, who was shot dead by the military in 1838. All these were immediately and intimately connected with Kent.

It would be impossible to give anything like a brief account, or even a bare mention, of the minor events of English history with which Kent is associated; but, generally speaking, they were mainly connected either with the journeys of royal or important personages through the county to or from the Continent of Europe; with the royal residences at Greenwich and Eltham; or with the struggles of the barons who lived in the county, or who occasionally crossed its boundaries. Other historical events which may be mentioned here were the persecutions for religious beliefs or for supposed witchcraft; for both reasons numerous persons were put to death.

IX. Antiquities

The various antiquities which have been found in Kent are representative of every known period of man's occupation of the island we now know as Great Britain. Saxon, Roman and prehistoric periods are perhaps as well illustrated by Kentish antiquities as are the Middle Ages. The vast number and importance of antiquarian remains discovered in this county, however, and the enormous extent of time they indicate, render it impossible to give anything more than a brief outline in this place. This we shall now proceed to do, commencing with the earliest undisputed traces of the work of man.

Palæolithic Age. — Remains of this remote period, in the form of weapons and implements made of chipped flints, have been found in drift gravel and on the surface of the ground in many different parts of Kent. Perhaps the most important locality is the valley of the river Thames. Here, especially in the neighbourhood of Swanscombe and Greenhithe, very large numbers of flint implements, flakes, chips and cores have been found in the old river gravel. Some, like the gravel in which they occur, have been much rolled and worn down by drift-action, whilst others have undergone little if any wear. Others again have obviously been considerably modified by wear arising from use.

There are two facts which seem very clear from these circumstances. One is that the flints have been shaped by human agency, and the other is that they have subsequently witnessed very great physical changes. As we now find them at Swanscombe, for instance, they are many feet above the level of the present river. Judging from the positions occupied by the beds of drift-gravel along the sides of the Thames Valley, it is clear that the river must have been not only of great width in palæolithic times, but also a water-course of great power and volume. The fact which speaks most eloquently of the period which separates that age from our own is that some species of animals then existing, such as the woolly elephant, or mammoth, etc., are now extinct; whilst other animals whose remains are found in the gravel are now extinct in this country.

The story told by these and other drift-gravels in Kent is, in fact, almost romantic. Man was living and manufacturing his implements at a time when Great Britain formed part of the Continent of Europe.

Of course there are several other river-gravels in Kent, such as those of the Medway, the Shode, the Darenth, the Cray and the Ravensbourne Valleys, in which palæolithic implements have been found. There is a well-defined deposit of drift-gravel between Reculver and Herne Bay, in which many fine implements have been found; and there are many other places in Kent at which finds are recorded.

These, however, can be dealt with more conveniently in the section of the book in which each parish of the county is treated individually in alphabetical order.

Neolithic Age.—The remains of the Neolithic Age are scattered pretty evenly over the surface of the county. They consist mainly of chipped or ground flint implements, sepulchral barrows, etc., and, more rarely, remains of dwellings. The latter have not been so thoroughly or so sytematically explored as they deserve, but examples in the form of saucer-shaped depressions in the ground have been recorded at Hayes Common, West Wickham, Dartford Heath, and other localities. It is pretty clear, from a careful investigation of these remains of the domestic life of our Neolithic ancestors, that the ordinary dwelling-house was a hut-shaped apartment formed by a slight depression in the ground, covered by arched benders or branches, and sometimes furnished with a central roof-support, perhaps made of the stem of an uprooted tree. The fire for cooking food, etc., was outside the hut, and situated not far from it—a necessary precaution in view of the highly inflammable character of the hut.

Neolithic people were acquainted with the art of grinding as well as chipping stone, and beautifully shaped celts and axes are sometimes found near their settlements.

Bronze Age.—The Bronze Age, as marking the introduction of metal, is of the utmost importance in any attempt to sketch the story of Kent

KIT'S COTY HOUSE NEAR AYLESFORD

before the time of written history. Remains of this age have been found at Ashford, Blean, Buckland (near Dover), Canterbury, Chartham, Chatham, Chislet, Dover, Frindsbury, Goudhurst, Greenwich, Harty (Isle of), Hythe, Hoo (All Hallows), Ightham, Marden, Margate, Medway River (near Upnor), Minster (Thanet), Murston, Sandwich, Singlewell, Sittingbourne, Wateringbury, Woolwich, Wrotham and Wye. Many of these discoveries consist simply of individual specimens of bronze implements, such as a celt, a palstave or a sword, but some discoveries, on the other hand, comprise hoards or hidden collections of several implements, worn or perfect, and sometimes lumps of copper. Hoards of this character have been discovered in the Isle of Harty, and at Hoo (All Hallows), Marden and Sittingbourne.

Prehistoric Iron Age.—The age of bronze was succeeded by that of iron, but it is probable that no sharp line divides the two. Iron came to be used in Britain for such weapons or implements as required sharp edges or great hardness and toughness, whilst bronze was retained for personal ornaments, horse trappings, and other similar purposes. For this reason, it is extremely difficult sometimes to distinguish the antiquities of this age from those of the Bronze Age which preceded it, or from those of the Romano-British period by which it was followed.

One of the most remarkable features of this period is the appearance of a particular kind of ornament, consisting of various combinations

of curved trumpet-shaped forms, known among antiquaries as late Celtic art. Examples of bronze objects, bearing evidence of this kind of artistic decoration, and belonging either to the prehistoric Iron Age or the Romano-British period, have been found at Aylesford, Canterbury, Faversham, Folkestone (The Warren), Greenwich, Hartlip, Kingston Down (near Canterbury) and Lullingstone. The remains at Aylesford consisted of numerous personal ornaments, pottery, etc., and represented the contents of a cemetery of the Iron Age.

Roman Period.—Roman remains in Kent have been found in considerable abundance in and around Maidstone, Sittingbourne, Dover, Rochester, and on each side of the ancient Roman road known as Watling Street, which runs roughly from E. to W. through the country from Dover to London. From Canterbury the road leads a pretty straight course through Faversham, Sittingbourne, Rochester, Dartford, Greenwich, and so on to London. From Canterbury another Roman road leads in an almost due southern direction to Lympne, whilst other Roman ways, commencing at Canterbury, lead to (1) Reculver and Ramsgate, and (2) Sandwich.

Remains of Roman pottery-works have been found in large numbers on the Upchurch Marshes and on the muddy shores of the adjacent creek at low water. Slighter indications of a Roman pottery have been found at Dymchurch, in Romney Marsh.

Roman walled towns in Kent comprised Canterbury (*Durovernum*), Rochester (*Durobrivæ*), and Dover (*Dubris*).

Castra, for the defence of the coast, were built by the Romans at Lympne (*Portus Lemanis*), Richborough (*Rutupiæ*) and Reculver (*Regulbium*), and their massive walls, especially in the case of Richborough, near Sandwich, rank among the most remarkable of Roman architectural remains in the kingdom. At Dover Castle a Roman pharos, or lighthouse, still remains.

Numerous foundations and pavements belonging to domestic buildings have been found in different parts of the county, particularly in the Canterbury district and more recently at Darenth. Romano-British burials have been unearthed in considerable numbers. Sometimes the Romans placed the human remains in a leaden coffin, and sometimes they cremated them and deposited the ashes in an urn or pot. From the fact that upwards of eighty places in Kent have furnished remains of Roman cemeteries or interments, it is evident that a large population resided here during the Roman period.

Coins, pottery, glass and other objects of Roman workmanship and Roman art have been discovered in practically every part of the county, excepting the Weald, where they are so scarce as to lead to the conclusion that it was probably not inhabited.

Anglo-Saxon Period.—The antiquities of this period which have been found in Kent are perhaps as remarkable as those of the Roman

period. Many articles of great beauty and value, such as personal ornaments and especially elaborate brooches, have been found in Saxon graves, which at various times have been opened at the following among other places: Barham, Eastry, Faversham, Gilton, Kingston (near Canterbury), Minster (I. of Thanet), Osengall (Ramsgate), Patricksbourne, Reculver, Sarre, Stodmarsh, Stowting, Westwell, Wickhambreaux, Woodnesborough and Wye. It will be seen from this list that a very large number of Saxon burials have been discovered E. of Canterbury, but others have been found less abundantly near Sittingbourne and Rochester, and in certain outlying districts such as Throwley, Hollingbourne, Cliffe-at-Hoo and Northfleet ; also in the valley of the river Darenth at Lullingstone, Eynesford, Horton Kirby and Darenth. The disposition of these cemeteries and separate interments is of considerable importance as pointing to the distribution of the Saxon population in this the most important kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy.

The Christian period of the Anglo-Saxon Age is represented by a large number of churches (see section on *Churches*) containing remains of Anglo-Saxon masonry, largely made up of building materials derived from the Roman structures then in process of decay. It has been suggested that many of the Kentish villages which now exist had their origin in the Anglo-Saxon period.

Runic Antiquities.—The antiquities bearing

Runic inscriptions which have been furnished by Kent comprise : (1) A monumental slab with cross and inscription, discovered at Dover early in the 19th century, and now preserved in Dover Museum ; (2) Two small stone pillars, or steles, both originally inscribed, found near Sandwich, and now in Canterbury Museum ; and (3) the hilt of an iron sword, with inscription, found at Gilton, in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, and now in the Meyer Collection at Liverpool.

Perhaps the most interesting points about these objects are that the Dover monumental slab is the only example of its class found in England, and that the two pillars found underground near Sandwich belonged to the heathen period, and had probably been buried in order to hide them from the Christians.

Ancient Camps.—Among the earthworks to be found in the county are some very ancient camps, whose origin is not certainly known, although several circumstances point to the probability of their having been constructed by the Neolithic or Bronze Age people before the appearance of the Romans in Britain. Camps of this kind are usually constructed upon the top of a commanding hill, the sides of which are made very precipitous by means of artificial ditches and banks. It is believed that the camps were further fortified by means of stockading, but we could hardly hope to find remains of this after such a long interval of time. The space enclosed by these earthen

defences is often very large. Holwood Camp at Keston, for example, contained nearly 30 acres. Oldbury Camp at Ightham is even larger. In and around both these camps neolithic implements have been found in large numbers.

There is good reason to assign these hill-top camps to a pre-Roman age, because they differ in every way from the well-known military camps of the Romans and subsequent races. Indeed they may be regarded as strongholds, in which a tribe would keep cattle and other valuables, rather than purely military works.

Castles.—Kent contains a good number of castles of different periods, and in various stages of decay. Dover Castle is remarkable for its fine situation, its strength, and for the fact that it is still fortified. Rochester and Canterbury, which belong to about the same period as the Keep at Dover, have both been severely handled, and they exist to-day entirely because of the excellence and strength of their masonry. Other once important castles are those at Saltwood, Tunbridge, Leeds, Cowling, Allington, Chilham, Eynesford, Walmer, Deal, Sandown and Sandgate. Some of them—Canterbury, Rochester and Tunbridge for example — still retain remains of the lofty, conical, moated mound which formed perhaps the first step towards fortification just before the Norman Conquest.

As the various castles will be separately dealt with elsewhere, it will not be necessary to give a detailed account of them here ; but it may be

pointed out that the castles of Sandown, Deal, Walmer and Sandgate form a group erected by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast, and evidently designed to resist cannon-shot, as their low elevation, their rounded walls, and the immense strength of their masonry so clearly indicate.

Mediæval Houses.—The gradual development of the domestic house from the feudal castle is admirably illustrated by some of the more important houses of Kent, such as Eltham Palace, Penshurst, Knole, Cobham, Hever, Ightham Mote, Westenhanger and West Wickham Court. Examples of domestic architecture of the 14th century are Nursted Court, near Gravesend; Battle Hall, Leeds; Great Chart, and the house of the Archbishops of Canterbury at Charing. Examples of 15th century houses exist, or until recently existed, at Halling, Nettlestead Manor House, Link Farm, Egerton; and in the form of cottages or small houses at Chiddingstone, Harrietsham, Wingham, and many other villages.

Farmhouses.—Throughout Kent there still remain numerous farmhouses built in the 16th or 17th century, and in many cases constructed partly of timber.

Churches.—Kent is celebrated for the number, variety and richness of its ancient churches. There is hardly a Kentish village which does not possess a church of some antiquity, and although the antiquary may lament that many original features have been obliterated or de-

stroyed by restorations, there is good reason for congratulation upon the fact that so many specimens of ancient ecclesiological interest remain.

In taking a general survey of the churches of Kent one cannot help being forcibly struck by one or two remarkable facts. Perhaps the most important is that there are indications of distinct periods of church-building, *viz.:* Firstly, careful examination has shown that a much larger number than was originally suspected of the churches in the county contain portions of Saxon architecture. Secondly, a large number are entirely or partially of Norman architecture. Thirdly, perhaps the greatest number are built in the Early English style. Those churches which are of entirely Decorated or Perpendicular construction are of comparative rarity. These facts go to show that the Norman and Early English structures were rebuildings of churches originally of Saxon origin, and perhaps of timber construction, which had perished by decay or were too small for the requirements of the parishioners. Many churches, of course, combine work of practically all the styles of ecclesiastical architecture, and the elucidation of the several periods to which each part may be assigned forms a most interesting archæological problem.

Another fact of great interest in Kentish churches is that the size or richness of the building bears no relation to the number of parishioners, but in most cases is closely as-

sociated with the wealth or piety of a district. In some cases, however, it may be attributed to the special foundation of a chantry in the neighbourhood.

The usual type of a Kentish church consists of a nave of considerable size, a chancel with a somewhat lower roof and a western tower, square in plan, with a staircase at an angle reaching to the battlemented roof and usually rising above the battlements in the form of a turret. In some districts, where timber is more plentiful than building-stone, the tower is a timber structure, standing upon four massive legs, and the upper part is finished by an elegantly shaped shingle-covered spire. These are the main types, but, of course, there are many varieties of them and some exceptions. The various churches will be dealt with in detail in the alphabetical list of places to be found in the body of this volume.

Monastic Institutions.—The most prominent of the monastic institutions of Kent were unquestionably the rival establishments of St. Augustine's and Christ Church at Canterbury. Of both of these considerable structural portions remain (see CANTERBURY in alphabetical list). The following were the more important of the other religious houses :—

Aylesford Friary, the first Carmelite house in England.

Boxley Abbey (Cistercian).

Dartford Priory (Augustinian nuns).

Davington Priory (Benedictine).

Dover, St. Martin's Priory.
Erith, Lesness Abbey.
Malling, East (Benedictine Nunnery).
Rochester (Benedictine Priory).
St. Radegund's Abbey, near Dover (Premonstratensian).
Tunbridge Priory (Augustinian Canons).
West Langdon Abbey (Premonstratensian), and the following among other colleges: Bredgar, Cobham, Maidstone and Wye. There were several hospitals founded by the pious, such as Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury; St. Bartholomew's, Sandwich; a hospital for lepers at Boughton-under-the-Blean, etc.; Preceptories of the Hospitallers as at Sutton-at-Houe, Swingfield, etc.; and Granges, as at Salmeston, near Margate, etc.

X. Celebrated Inhabitants

It would be impossible in the space now available to give anything like a detailed account of the various eminent men and women who have been born in Kent, or whose residence in the county has caused their names to be intimately associated with it. All that can be done is to give a bare list with such particulars as to the period, etc., as will help to identify the various individuals.

Charles Abbott (Lord Tenterden), lawyer, d. 1832.
William Adams, navigator, d. 1620.
Cuthbert Aket (or Hacket), Lord Mayor of London in 1626.

William Alexander, artist, d. 1816.
Jeffrey (Lord Amherst), Field Marshal, d. 1797.
Nicholas Amhurst, poet, d. 1742.
Sir Nicholas Bacon, statesman, d. 1578.
Sir John Baker, statesman, d. 1558.
Sir Richard Baker, chronicler, d. 1644.
John Bannister, comedian, d. 1836.
R. Harris Barham, author of *Ingoldsby Legends*, d. 1845.
Sir Francis Barnham, politician and scholar, d. 1646.
Elizabeth Barton, the "Maid of Kent," d. 1534.
James Bate, scholar, d. 1775.
Isaac Beckett, engraver, d. 1719.
Afra Behn, dramatist and novelist, d. 1689.
Sir Henry Billingsley, mathematician, d. 1606.
Nicholas Billingsley, poet, etc., d. 1709.
Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, statesman, d. 1644.
Edward Boys, divine, d. 1665 or 1667.
John Boys, divine, d. 1625.
William Boys, historian, d. 1803.
John Boys, writer on agriculture, d. 1824.
Thomas Boys, antiquary, d. 1880.
Thomas Brett, divine, d. 1743.
Charles Brooking, painter, d. 1759.
Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, antiquary, d. 1837.
Josiah Burchett, historian, d. 1746.
Sir John Burroughs, herald, d. 1643.
Weeden Butler, divine, d. 1823.

George Byng (Viscount Torrington), admiral, d. 1733.
Elizabeth Carter, poet, d. 1806.
John Carter, divine, d. 1634.
Thomas Case, Nonconformist, d. 1682.
William Caxton, printer, d. 1492.
Joseph Champion, penman, d. about 1762.
Thomas Charnock, alchemist, d. 1581.
Richard Chawry, Lord Mayor of London in 1494.
Nicholas Clagett, divine, d. 1663.
Richard Clifford, Bishop of London, d. 1421.
Thomas Comber, divine, d. 1699.
Richard Culmar, fanatical divine, d. about 1670.
Sir Thomas Culpeper, writer on usury, d. 1662.
William Darell, antiquary, d. 1584.
Dr. Charles Darwin, naturalist, d. 1882.
John Denne, antiquary, d. 1767.
Philip Dense, physician, d. 1507.
Edward Dering, puritan divine, in 16th century.
Sir Edward Dering, politician, d. before 1660.
Leonard Digges, author, d. 1573.
Thomas Digges, soldier and mathematician, d. 1595.
Sir Dudley Digges, statesman, d. 1639.
Charles Dignum, musician, d. 1827.
Brian Duppa, Bishop of Chichester, etc., d. 1662.
Prince Edmund, youngest son of Henry VII., d. 1500.

Queen Elizabeth, d. 1603.
Sir George Ent, physician, d. 1689.
John Evelyn, author of the celebrated *Diary*, d. 1698.
Bryan Faussett, antiquary, d. 1776.
Rev. Francis Fawkes, poet and divine, d. 1777.
Robert Filmer, political writer, d. 1688.
Sir Heneage Finch, Speaker of the House of Commons, d. 1631.
Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, d. 1682.
Henry Finch, lawyer, d. 1625.
Sir John Fineau, judge, d. 1525.
Sir John Finet, courtier, d. 1641.
Simon Fish, reformer, d. 1531.
Richard Fletcher, Bishop of Bristol, etc., d. 1596.
Giles Fletcher, diplomatist, d. 1610.
Phineas Fletcher, of Brenchley, near Cranbrook, poet, d. 1650.
Robert Flood, physician, d. 1637.
Sir Edward James Foote, vice-admiral, d. 1833.
Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York, d. 1664.
John Frith, martyr, d. 1533.
William Fulman, antiquary, d. 1688.
Henry Gally, divine, d. 1769.
John Gibbon, herald in the 17th century.
Thomas Glover, herald, d. 1588.
Jonathan Goddard, physician, d. 1674.
James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, d. 1498.
Stephen Gosson, divine and poet, d. 1623.
William Gostling, antiquary, d. 1777.
George Grote, historian, d. 1871.

Peter Gunning, Bishop of Chichester, etc., d. 1684.
James Hales, judge, d. 1555.
John Hales, linguist, d. 1572.
Stephen Hales, naturalist, etc., d. 1761.
Hamo of Faversham, learned monk, d. 1260.
Hamo of Hythe, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1355.
George, Lord Harris, military general, d. 1829.
John Harris, author, d. 1719.
William Harvey, physician, d. 1658.
John Harvey, naval officer, d. 1794.
Sir Eliab Harvey, naval officer, d. 1830.
Thomas Hazlewood, historian, d. about 1321.
Edward Hasted, historian of Kent, d. 1812.
Dr. John Hawksworth, essayist, etc., d. 1773.
Sir Thomas Hawkins, scholar, d. 1640.
William Hazlitt, essayist, d. 1830.
Sir Robert Heath, judge, d. 1649.
Henry VIII., born at Greenwich in 1491.
Henry of Sandwich, Bishop of London, d. 1273.
Henry of Wingham, Bishop of London, d. 1261.
Mark Hildesley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, d. 1772.
Thomas Hill, Lord Mayor of London in 1484.
Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Bangor, etc., d. 1761.
George Horne, Bishop of Norwich, d. 1792.
Robert Hovenden, divine, d. 1614.
Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester, d. 655.
Edward Jacob, naturalist and antiquary, d 1788.

John Jenkins, musical composer, d. after 1670.
Prince John of Eltham, born at Eltham, 1315.
John of Kent, learned monk in the 13th century.
John of Sheppey, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1360.
Edward Jorden, physician, d. 1632.
Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London in 1551.
John of Westerham, antiquary, d. 1321.
John Kemp, Cardinal, d. 1453.
Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, d. 1489.
White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, d. 1728.
Basil Kennett, scholar, d. 1714.
William Lambarde, historian of Kent, d. 1601.
William Lambe, philanthropist, d. 1580.
John Langdon, Bishop of Rochester, d. 1434.
Lambert Blackwell Larking, antiquary, d. 1868.
Nathaniel Lardner, D.D., divine, d. 1768.
John Latham, ornithologist and antiquary, d. 1837.
Charles Peter Layard, divine and poet, d. 1803.
Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, d. 1544.
Sampson Lennard, antiquary, d. 1633.
John Lily, dramatist, d. 1600.
Thomas Linacre, physician, d. 1524.
Richard Lovelace, poet, d. 1658.
Sir Roger Manwood, judge, d. 1593.
Christopher Marlowe, dramatist, d. 1593.
Queen Mary, born at Greenwich, 1518.

Princess Mary, daughter of James I. and Anne of Denmark, born at Greenwich, 1605.
Sir John Mennes, poet, etc., d. 1671.
Osborn of Canterbury, musician, etc., d. about 1100.
Sir Edward Osburne, Lord Mayor of London in 1583.
Herbert Palmer, divine, d. 1647.
Edward Pellew, Viscount Exmouth, d. 1833.
Sir Peter Pett, political writer, 17th century.
Sir John Philpot, Lord Mayor of London in 1378.
Simon of Meopham, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1333.
Thomas Milles, antiquary, 17th century.
Charles Mills, historian, d. 1825.
John Monro, physician, d. 1791.
Edward Rowe Mores, antiquary, d. 1778.
Sir Francis Nethersole, royalist, d. 1659.
Alexander Nevile, poet, d. 1614.
Thomas Nevile, Dean of Canterbury, d. 1615.
William Newton, historian of Maidstone, d. 1744.
John Philipot, herald and antiquary, d. 1645.
Francis Piper, portrait painter, d. 1740.
William Pitt, statesman, d. 1806.
Dr. Robert Plott, antiquary and naturalist, d. 1676.
John Pond, astronomer, d. 1836.
John Poynet, Bishop of Winchester, d. 1556.
Sir Edward Poynings, statesman, d. 1523.

Thomas Puttison, Lord Mayor of London in 1584.
Ralph of Maidstone, Bishop of Hereford, d. 1244.
Thomas Randolph, divine, d. 1783.
Sir Thomas Randolph, statesman, d. 1590.
John Randolph, Bishop of Oxford, etc., d. 1813.
William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, d. 1385.
Richard of Gravesend, Bishop of London, d. 1303.
John Rivers, Lord Mayor of London in 1573.
Robert of Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, d. 1316.
Lawrence Rooke, astronomer, d. 1662.
Sir George Rooke, admiral, d. 1709.
Sir Anthony St. Leger, statesman, d. in reign of Edward VI.
John Sawbridge, Lord Mayor of London in 1775.
Reginald Scot, author, d. 1599.
Sir Charles Sedley, dramatist, d. 1701.
Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London in 1409.
Sir Henry Sidney, statesman, etc., d. 1586.
Sir Philip Sidney, statesman, d. 1586.
Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, poet, d. 1601.
Algernon Sidney, statesman, d. 1683.
Samuel Foart Simmons, physician, d. 1813.
Christopher Smart, poet, d. 1770.

Charles Roach Smith, antiquary, d. 1890.
William Somner, antiquary, d. 1669.
Princess Sophia, daughter of James I., born at Greenwich, 1606.
John Spencer, divine, d. 1693.
Stephen of Gravesend, Bishop of London, d. 1338.
Jack Straw, historical character, d. 1381.
Simon Stock, learned monk, 12th century.
William Style, lawyer, d. 1679.
George Swinnock, divine, d. 1673.
Lewis Theobald, dramatist, etc., d. 1744.
John Thorpe, physician and antiquary, d. 1750.
John Thorpe, antiquary, d. 1792.
Robert Tinley, divine, d. 1816.
Thomas Tooke, scholar, d. 1721.
Thomas Trapham, surgeon, d. 1683.
Thomas Twyne, physician, d. 1613.
Sir Roger Twysden, antiquary, d. 1672.
Sir Thomas Twysden, judge, d. 1683.
Wat Tyler, insurgent leader, d. 1381.
Sir Henry Vane, statesman, d. 1654.
Sir Henry Vane, statesman, d. 1662.
Sir William Waller, military general, d. 1668.
Dr. John Wallis, divine, etc., d. 1703.
Sir Francis Walsingham, statesman, d. 1590.
Walter of Maidstone, Bishop of Worcester, d. 1317.
Sir George Wheler, scholar, etc., d. 1724.
William White, martyr, d. 1428.
William of Gillingham, historian, d. 1390.
John Wilson, musician, d. 1673.

Thomas Wilson, divine, d. 1621.
James Wolfe, military general, d. 1759.
William Woollett, engraver, d. 1785.
Nicholas Wotton, Dean of Canterbury, d. 1567.
Sir Henry Wotton, statesman, d. 1639.
Sir Thomas Wyatt, courtier and poet, d. 1541.
Sir Thomas Wyatt, insurgent leader, d. 1553.
Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke, judge, d. 1764.
Dr. Thomas Young, physician and Egyptologist, d. 1829.

Few English counties, we venture to think, could produce such a list of important celebrities as the above. Any one who wishes to obtain further information upon the subject of Kentish celebrities may be referred to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and *Men of Kent and Kentishmen*, by John Hutchinson, Canterbury, 1892.

The inhabitants of Kent are often called "Men of Kent" or "Kentish Men," and much importance is attached to the terms by some people, but as a matter of fact there is a good deal of uncertainty in the popular mind as to the meaning of them. Briefly the facts seem to be as follow: "A Man of Kent" is one born E. of the Medway, and the special honour of being associated with that half of the county is supposed to be derived from the tradition that it was the men of that part of Kent who, as has just been related, went out with green boughs to meet the Conqueror, and obtained a confirma-

tion of their ancient privileges. The expression "a Kentish Man" does not apply merely to the inhabitants of West Kent, but is used to imply a resident in Kent generally, without reference to whether his birthplace is on the E. or W. of the Medway.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PARISHES OF KENT.

NOTE.—The following abbreviations have been adopted in describing the architectural styles:—

Norm. = Norman (roughly, late 12th century).
E.E. = Early English (roughly, 13th century).
Dec. = Decorated (roughly, 14th century).
Perp. = Perpendicular (roughly, 15th century).

Acrise (sometimes written Acryse) is situated about 2 miles W. of Swingfield. The church, which contains some transitional Norm. features of curious character, is dedicated in honour of St. Martin. The chief feature of the place consists not in any architectural merit, but in the beautiful trees by which the church is surrounded. Acrise Place, or Hall, is quite near the church.

Addington, situated about 8 miles W.N.W. of Maidstone and 1 mile N. of Offham, is remarkable for its megalithic remains. These consist of two groups of stones situated in Addington Park, in the smaller of which the capping stones of cromlechs or sepulchral chambers are visible. Near them is an isolated mass of large stones which may also be the coverings of a subterranean chamber. The ground within the smaller group appears to have been raised at some time, and according to some antiquaries

the barrow may never have been completed. It seems probable, however, that the earth may have been lowered by rain-wash and weathering, and that here we have an instructive example of the manner in which the barrow may be removed by natural causes, leaving the stones of the cromlech bare as we find them at Kit's Coty House. (See Aylesford.)

In the southern part of Addington parish there are several very large mounds of earth, said to have been artifically constructed to serve as sepulchral barrows, but probably natural. Upon one of them the parish church has been erected.

A little to the N. of the two groups, in a field at Coldrum Lodge Farm, is another collection of stones, and similar appearances of a massive cromlech in the middle, as well as other large flat stones near, which have apparently fallen.

There are also many stones of great size scattered over the fields in the neighbourhood, traditionally said to have once formed a continuous line from Coldrum to Kit's Coty House. Their presence at this spot is, however, probably due to natural causes.

The church of Addington (St. Margaret) is not remarkable. Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, records the existence in it of the following inscription, now destroyed :—

> "In fourteen hundred and none
> Here was neither stick nor stone ;
> In fourteen hundred and three
> The goodly building which you see".

Adisham, about 6 miles to the S.E. of Canterbury (on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway from Canterbury to Dover), is situated among the magnificent scenery for which the Barham Downs are famous. Adisham was granted by King Eadbald, as early as the year 616, to the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. Adisham Church (Holy Innocents) is a fine cruciform structure, with a central tower and a 12th century chancel, which is remarkable for its fine proportions. It has some Norm. work, but is mainly of E.E. architecture, with Dec. additions. The church has many features of interest. It retains its original stone benches along the walls of the nave. In the S. transept is a remarkable specimen of ancient wood-work in the form of a reredos, which was brought here from Canterbury Cathedral by Archdeacon Battely.

Aldington, 4 miles S.E. of Ashford, commands a fine view over Romney Marsh. The church (St. Martin) has a lofty tower, and contains some good Perp. work and carved oak stalls. The living was held by Erasmus in the year 1511.

Alkham is situated 2 miles S.E. of Swingfield, among the fine and varied scenery near the Kentish coast in the Dover district. The church (St. Anthony) is externally plain, but with ornamented features within. The W. doorway has a double arch, an obtuse one within a pointed one. There is a fine N. chapel with beautiful architectural details in the E.E. style.

All Hallows, Hoo, one of the most northern parishes in the county, lies in rather an inaccessible situation and contains little of interest.

ALLINGTON, 2 miles N.W. of Maidstone, is chiefly famous for the remains of its castle, the home of several important Kentish families. The ruins are very picturesque as seen from the banks of the river Medway, near which they stand. In Saxon times the Manor of Allington belonged to the family of Columbary. The house was destroyed by the Danes and probably rebuilt soon after the Norman Conquest. It was successively held by Bishop Odo, William de Warrene and Stephen de Penchester. From the last owner it received its name of Allington Penchester. The next owners were the Cobhams, of Rundale, in Shorne, by whom the fine gateway was erected. From the Cobhams it passed into the hands of the Wyatts.

There is a curious anecdote told of Sir Henry Wyatt. Being once confined in a cold and narrow tower, where he had neither bed to lie on nor clothes sufficient to warm him, nor food to sustain him, he would no doubt have perished, had he not been supplied with birds brought to him by a favourite cat. For this service Sir Henry in his prosperity (for he afterwards succeeded to several posts of honour, including that of Privy Councillor) is said ever to have "made much of cats, as other men will of their spaniels or hounds; and perhaps you shall not find his picture anywhere but like Sir Christopher Hatton with his dog, with his cat beside him". Some

ALLINGTON CASTLE

confirmation of this story seems to be afforded by the fact that on a monument to the Wyatt family in Boxley Church there is the representation of the figure of a cat.

There is extant a portrait of Sir Henry Wyatt in which he is represented in half-length in small size. He is in prison, and on one side a cat is shown pulling a pigeon in through the iron bars of the window. A Latin inscription, to the following import, is appended :—

"This knight with hunger, cold and care neere starv'd, pincht, pynde, aye
I sillie beast did feede, heate, cheere, with dyett, warmth and playe".

Sir Thomas Wyatt, who is chiefly famous as a poet, the son of Sir Henry and his wife Anne, was born at Allington Castle in 1503. As a youth he was celebrated for his good looks and graceful carriage. He excelled in feats of arms, and appeared in a joust at Greenwich, at which Henry VIII. was a spectator. He was also an accomplished linguist, and his knowledge of Italian enabled him to translate into English verse several of Plutarch's sonnets, and some of the writings of Seraphino.

When Anne Boleyn came to Court, Wyatt became acquainted with her, and the innocent attentions he paid her were unhappily the cause of most unjust suspicions; but this and other reverses of fortune which attended the chequered career of Sir Henry Wyatt are too well known as matters of history to require any detailed account.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, the younger, was the hero of the well-known "Wyatt's Rebellion," a rising of the people in opposition to the proposed union of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain. The younger Wyatt upon that occasion left Allington Castle in open rebellion against the Queen. Maidstone was selected as the scene for the announcement of the rising, and for the intentions of the conspirators to be fully revealed. At first Wyatt was successful, but on proceeding to Rochester and from thence to Southwark, he found London Bridge closed against him. Thereupon he hastened to Kingston, where he passed the river with a large body of men. The subsequent arrest and execution of Wyatt are well known. The family, although shorn of its vast estates by the attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt, lasted for about two centuries after, and became extinct in 1753.

Allington Church (St. Lawrence) is a building of flint and plaster, of small size, and partly of E.E. architecture.

Appledore.—This village, which is situated on the edge of Romney Marsh, and about 8 miles S.W. of Ashford, probably received its name in allusion to the land in its vicinity which was reclaimed from the sea. "Poldre" is an old word meaning land so reclaimed, and from the form in which the prefix was used—At-Poldre—the transition would be easy to the present word. Appledore is divided from Romney Marsh by the military canal which is here spanned by a bridge. The church, which is a strikingly beau-

tiful building, stands quite near the canal. It is mainly of the Dec. and Perp. styles. The nave possesses a handsome king-post roof, practically in its original condition. Timber screens remain across the chancel and the S. chancel. There are six bells, one bearing the inscription "Sancte Nicholas ora pro nobis," being traditionally said to have been brought from New Romney, probably from one of the now demolished churches there. The main street of the village is wide and picturesque. Queen Anne is said to have paid a visit to a well here upon one occasion. Between the village and the railway station the road passes along by the Dowls, a piece of marsh-ground now of great value, in which are found trunks of trees, nuts, and other traces of a former forest.

Ash (near Sandwich).—The fine lead-covered spire of the church is a landmark which may be seen over a large part of East Kent, and a magnificent view may be obtained from the battlements of the tower. The church, which stands nearly in the middle of the village, is a noble building, cruciform in plan, with central tower, roughly of the 12th and 13th centuries. Inside are a 16th century oaken screen, an ancient iron-bound chest, and several interesting monuments. One is a cross-legged effigy of a knight lying under an arch, supposed to be in memory of Sir Henry de Goshall, *temp.* Edward II. Below it is the mutilated effigy of a lady of about the end of the 13th century. Another fine effigy, on the eastern side of the entrance to the Molland

Chancel, is in memory of a member of the Leverick family, probably Sir John Leverick, knight, who lived during the latter part of the 14th century.

Ash (near Wrotham) lies on the high ground between the valley of the Medway and that of the Darenth, and is 12 miles N.W. of Maidstone. It possesses an interesting church (St. Peter and St. Paul), with Dec. and Perp. features.

ASHFORD.—The growth of Ashford dates chiefly from the time when railways were introduced, and as a matter of fact, the place is of considerable importance on account of the railway carriage works which adjoin the railway station. Yet Ashford has an interesting and ancient history. There was a church here when the Domesday Survey was made, and it is believed to have been built of stone; but the existing structure is of later date, and is said to be the work entirely of Sir John Fogge in the reign of Edward IV. The noble tower of the church, which forms such an imposing feature and dominates a very large district, is part of that work of rebuilding.

Among the monuments in Ashford Church that of the founder, Sir John Fogge (d. 1490), is noteworthy. It is a handsome altar-tomb, in the upper part of which a monumental brass has been inserted, upon which were carved an effigy of the knight and some Latin verses in his memory. The effigy is unfortunately much mutilated. The head rests on a helm, attached to which are the crest and mantling. It should

be seen and is well worth rubbing. The helmet hanging above is original and weighs 16½ lb. There are other brasses, and some elaborate marble monuments to members of the family of Smyth of Westenhanger of the time of Elizabeth and James I.

In addition to rebuilding the church Sir John Fogge also founded the ecclesiastical college at Ashford. This is interesting as being one of the last colleges founded in Kent before the Reformation. Only three masters had been appointed when the college was dissolved.

A few old houses remain, and there still exists (unless it has been very recently removed) a handsomely carved wooden gable-end dated 1659. This is part of the building known as the Butchery.

The country around Ashford is chiefly famous for its excellent pasturage, for its hop gardens, and for its charmingly rural character.

Ashurst, 5 miles W. of Tunbridge Wells, is situated almost on the borders of Sussex. It possesses a church (dedication unknown) with Dec. and Perp. features.

AYLESFORD, 3 miles N.W. of Maidstone, is situated on the River Medway, which is here spanned by a charming example of a 14th century stone bridge, and surrounded by beautiful scenery. The church (St. Peter), a structure of ragstone and flint, has some traces of Norm. workmanship, but it is mainly of the Dec. or subsequent periods. There are, in the chancel, some elaborate monuments to members of the

Milner family. There is one monumental brass to John and Sarah Cosyngton, 1426, and memorials to the Colpepers of Preston Hall, the Sedleys, the Rycourts, and Sir John Banks.

Aylesford Friary, the remains of which lie close by the river, was founded in the first half of the 13th century, and is generally considered to have been the first house of Carmelite friars established in England.

In the reign of James I., John Sedley, who was then in possession of the dissolved friary, founded in High Street a hospital for six poor persons.

The most interesting objects at Aylesford are, unquestionably, the megalithic remains at Kit's Coty House on the side of the chalk hills, and the confused heap of large blocks of stone lying between it and Aylesford, traditionally stated to be uncountable. The former is a fine specimen of a neolithic cromlech, the top stone of which weighs between 10 and 11 tons. The latter is probably a series of fallen cromlechs, or possibly circle of stones. Both were, doubtless, once covered with earth, and built as sepulchral chambers. The difficulty of placing a massive slab of stone, weighing some tons, upon the ends of upright stones is solved when we realise that the cist or stone-chamber was only the central part of a heaped-up mound of earth, and that the capstone was probably put in place after the mound had been built up. Rain-wash, weathering, and perhaps the excavations of treasure-seekers, are sufficient to account for the subsequent

AVLESFORD

removal of the earth, especially upon the steep side of an exposed hill as in the case of Kit's Coty House.

Badlesmere is situated 3½ miles S. of Faversham. The parish church, dedicated in honour of St. Leonard, has been described as poor and small, "without aisles, without distinct chancel, and having a mean, modern bellcot. The east window is a good double lancet; there are some Decorated windows, and others modernised."

Bapchild, about 1 mile to the E. of Sittingbourne, on the old Roman Watling Street, is chiefly notable for its church (dedicated in honour of St. Lawrence), which contains various traces of Norm., E.E. and later architecture. There is some ancient stained glass in the windows of the N. chancel. An old form of the name is Bacchild.

Barfreston is situated about 2 miles N. of Shepherd's Well Station.

Its chief feature of interest is the enriched Norm. Church which is generally considered to be a gem of architectural beauty. In the eastern gable of the chancel is a circular window below it, and separated from it by a string course is an arcade of semi-circular headed arches of two sizes, the smaller alternating with the larger. The chancel-arch is finely proportioned, richly ornamented with chevron and zig-zag forms, and flanked by two smaller arches with decorated heads. There is also a charming doorway with richly decorated head and tympanum. The church possesses an ancient bell dedicated in

honour of St. Katherine, and inscribed. Students of Norm. architecture should not fail to examine this example of late work, which may be conveniently approached from the railway station at Sibertswold, or, as the railway authorities have named it, Shepherd's Well.

Barham, 6 miles S.E. of Canterbury, is chiefly remarkable for the Downs four miles in length over which the ancient Watling Street passes. It is thought that this was one of the more important points at which the Britons opposed the advance of the Romans. King John's army of 60,000 men encamped here in 1213; and in the time of Henry III. Simon de Montfort assembled a large army here. Earthworks and extensive remains of Anglo-Saxon interments have been found here.

The church (St. John) is a cruciform building, with a western steeple, and contains remains of E.E. and later architecture.

BARMING.—The two villages, East and West Barming, are situated about 2 miles to the W. of Maidstone. They are chiefly celebrated for their hop gardens and fruit orchards. There is a large lunatic asylum at Barming.

BECKENHAM is 3 miles W. of Bromley. Fifty years ago this was a small rural village, consisting of a picturesque church with an elegantly shaped shingled spire and a winding village street; while all around were farms comprising arable and pasture lands and a few farmhouses and cottages. At the present day Beckenham is a wealthy and influential suburb

of London, provided with hundreds of elegant villas and private houses, fashionable shops and electric light. In this process of expansion many of the more interesting features have perished. The church has been entirely demolished and a handsome new structure has taken its place, and it is satisfactory to find that many of the old memorials, such as monumental brasses and mural tablets, which belong to the old church have been preserved in the new edifice. The lich-gate, which is a good example of its class, is practically the only old feature of the church which has remained untouched. Several of the headstones in the churchyard are noteworthy, particularly one to the memory of a Beckenham schoolmaster, which bears relief carvings of the various instruments, such as compasses, inkbottle, pen, etc., which a schoolmaster might be expected to require.

Beckenham Place, Kent House and Kelsey Manor are old mansions which remain. Clock House, where Byron stayed, has recently been demolished.

Bekesbourne is 3 miles S.E. of Canterbury. The church (St. Peter) is small, and has a Norm. doorway on the N. When the London, Chatham and Dover Railway was being constructed, about the year 1859, a large wooden structure about 13 ft. below the surface of the ground was found at Bekesbourne Hill. This was a shaft, lined with oaken timbers, black with age, containing three earthen pots, evidently used as receptacles for the ashes of cremated bodies.

Burial in this kind of wooden structure is very rare, and probably belonged to the Roman period.

Benenden is situated about 2 miles S.E. of Cranbrook. Its church, which is partly of Dec. architecture, formerly possessed a detached campanile or bell-tower, partly of stone and partly of timber, covered by a shingled roof, and containing five bells. This tower with the bells was destroyed by fire on 30th December, 1672.

Bearsted, 2 miles E. of Maidstone, stands in the valley below the chalk hills. The family of Bertie is said to have been settled here before the time of Henry II. The church (Holy Cross) is a Dec. and Perp. edifice with a square embattled tower at the W. end, and with figures of lions as pinnacles at the corners. There is a local saying that when the church clock strikes twelve these lions come down to dinner. The explanation of this is that there is, or was when the saying was in vogue, no church clock.

Bethersden, 5 miles S.W. of Ashford, is mainly remarkable for the marble which used to be dug here formerly in more abundance than at present. Many churches in the county, particularly the cathedral churches of Canterbury and Rochester, have E.E. shafts made of this stone, and it was also used as paving stones in many farmhouses, and in other domestic buildings. When polished, the stone shows very beautiful markings caused by the innumerable fossil freshwater shells of which it is mainly composed.

The church (St. Margaret) is mainly of Perp., and contains two monumental brasses.

Betteshanger.—The church at Betteshanger, which is situated near Betteshanger House, the residence of Lord Northbourne, is a beautiful little building in the Norm. style, but has been entirely rebuilt in modern times.

Bewsfield. (See Whitfield.)

BEXLEY is situated on the river Cray, among beautiful surroundings. It is a large parish, and the village is of some consequence, although its popularity as a suburban place of residence has caused a large number of new villas to be built, and much of the old-world character of the place has been destroyed or much modified in consequence. The church (St. Mary the Virgin) fortunately still remains, and retains not a few of its more interesting features. The shingled spire is of a remarkable form. The lich-gate, which is old and utilitarian in design, has been removed to the E. end of the churchyard and a new and more pretentious, but infinitely less pleasing, structure has been put in its place. There is inside the church a very interesting monumental brass, without inscription, bearing a shield of arms surrounded by a strap or belt from which hangs a hunting-horn. This is probably of the 15th century, and may perhaps commemorate Henry Castelyn, 1407. The other memorials are not specially remarkable.

Hall Place, standing in the northern part of the parish, is a quaint old house in which according to local tradition the Black Prince

was born, but it is mainly of 16th century architecture. Sir John Spielman, the celebrated paper-maker of Dartford, sold the manor of Bexley to Camden, the antiquary, who devoted the rental thereof to the foundation of a professorship of history at Oxford.

In the woods around Bexley are many excellent examples of those ancient subterranean excavations called dene-holes.

Bicknor, 6 miles S.W. of Sittingbourne, is situated in the unproductive region of the chalk plateau. The church is small, and not of great interest, and has undergone restoration.

Bidborough is about 3 miles S.W. of Tunbridge, and situated upon a considerable elevation commanding very fine views of the beautiful district which lies between Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells.

Bidborough Church (St. Lawrence) is small and contains work of the E.E. and subsequent styles.

BIDDENDEN is situated in the Weald of Kent, 3½ miles S. of Headcorn, the nearest railway station. It lies out of the beaten track of excursionists, but since the almost universal use of the bicycle is better known than formerly. It has long been traditionally famous on account of a peculiar charity given in the form of a little roll to all comers on Easter Day. These rolls are impressed with the figures of two conjoined females, who are said to have left some property to pay for this annual distribution, and also for bread and cheese which is given to the

poor of the parish at the same time and place. These ladies, named Eliza and Mary Chulkhurst, are usually called "the Biddenden Maids," and are said to have died at the age of thirty-four in the year 1100. Of course, this is a quite impossible date; probably it has been mistaken for the year 1500, or (as the present writer has elsewhere pointed out) 1560.

Biddenden Church (All Saints) is a building of E.E. and subsequent styles with a fine Perp. tower with battlements and stair turret.

Bilsington lies not far from Romney Marsh and 6 miles S.S.E. of Ashford. It has some remains of a priory of Augustinian canons, founded about 1253 by John Mansell, Henry III.'s great counsellor. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is small, consisting of a chancel, nave and very low western tower. A fine view over Romney Marsh may be obtained from the churchyard.

BIRCHINGTON.—This is a fashionable seaside resort, situated on the N. coast of Kent between Westgate-on-Sea and Herne Bay. A handsome church (All Saints) is situated in the middle of the little town, about half a mile from the sea-shore. It contains some interesting monuments, including a fine tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir Henry Crispe and his first wife Katherine Scott. The latter died in 1544-5. Monumental brasses represent (1) John Queke, died 1449; (2) Richard Queke, died 1459; (3) Henry Heynys, Vicar of Monckton, died 1523; and (4) the figure of a chrisom infant.

The church has a square tower surmounted by an elegant shingled spire. The nave and N. and S. aisles are under one roof. In the churchyard is a stone cross inscribed :—

HERE SLEEPS
GABRIEL CHARLES DANTE ROSETTI
HONOURED UNDER THE NAME OF
DANTE GABRIEL ROSETTI
AMONG PAINTERS AS A PAINTER
AND AMONG POETS AS A POET
BORN IN LONDON
OF PARENTAGE MAINLY ITALIAN 12 MAY 1828
DIED AT BIRCHINGTON 9 APRIL 1882

The chalk cliffs which form such a prominent feature of the Kentish coast are here first seen, and they continue from this point almost without interruption to the West Cliff at Ramsgate.

Bircholt lies 7 miles W. of Hythe. The church (St. Margaret) has long been in ruins. The place is very sparsely inhabited.

Birling is 1½ miles N. of Ryarsh, and has a church of Perp. architecture. Birling Place, now merely a farmhouse, was the residence in former times of the Nevills, Lords Abergavenny.

Bishopsbourne, 3½ miles S.E. of Canterbury, possesses a small church, with E.E., Dec. and later work. There is no chancel arch, and the roof resembles that at Barham.

Blackmanstone was formerly a parish in Romney Marsh with a population of only eight persons. It once possessed a church, which is now demolished.

Blean is a large tract of forest land extend-

ing for some miles between Canterbury and Whitstable.

Bobbing, 2 miles N.W. of Sittingbourne, is pleasantly situated among meadows near the marshes lying around Milton. Its church (St. Bartholomew) is mainly of flint and in the Dec. style of architecture, and contains some monumental brasses.

Bonnington is 6½ miles S.S.E. of Ashford. The church (St. Runwald), situated far away from the houses, had, in 1873, only a nave and chancel, the former being unusually lofty with a tiled roof. The architecture is mainly in the E.E. and subsequent styles.

Borden, 2 miles S. of Sittingbourne, is beautifully situated upon the rising ground in the direction of the chalk plateau. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a handsome structure, with low square tower and a rich Norm. doorway at the W. end. There is a very large chancel, and there are many interesting features of architecture and furniture. There are some monumental brasses.

At Sutton Baron is a very interesting old house of the early 15th century, in which Dr. Plot, the author of works on the natural history and antiquities of Staffordshire and Oxfordshire, was born. Dr. Plot was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in every way an important man of his time. He was not only born in this house, but also spent his later years and died there. The foundations of Roman buildings and Roman coins were discovered at Sutton Baron in 1846.

Boughton Aluph, 4 miles N.N.E. of Ashford, possesses an interesting and handsome church (All Saints), mainly of E.E., Dec. and Perp. architecture.

Boughton Malherbe is 9 miles E.S.E. of Maidstone, and has a small church (St. Nicholas) of no particular interest. It contains, however, monumental brasses and encaustic tiles of considerable merit.

Boughton Monchelsea, 4 miles S.E. of Maidstone, has a church (St. Peter), mainly of the Perp. period, but considerably modernised.

Boughton-under-the-Blean is 3 miles S.E. of Faversham. There is an important church (St. Peter and St. Paul) here, beautifully situated. It is of E.E. and later work, and contains three open-work wooden screens of the 15th century, and numerous monuments.

Boxley is situated at the foot of the chalk hills, a little over 2 miles N. of Maidstone. It is chiefly famous for its Cistercian abbey, which was founded in the year 1144 by William de Ipres, Earl of Kent. There was a celebrated "Rood of Grace" at Boxley, which was a clumsy fraud, but attracted many ignorant worshippers, and created great scandal. An amusing story was told about the rood being brought to Boxley by a horse which had strayed from its owner, and which refused to go farther. The monks persuaded the owner that this was a miracle, and thus laid claim to the rood.

The church (All Saints) has a curious narthex

or galilee at the W. end of the tower. It is largely a Dec. and Perp. building.

Brabourne is 5 miles E. of Ashford. Its very curious church (St. Mary) is largely of Norm. architecture. It has a massive low square tower, and inside is a remarkable heart-shrine, some monumental brasses, and a curiously plain circular stone font.

Brasted, 2 miles E. of Westerham, is beautifully placed in the Gault Valley, under the North Downs. The parish church, which is the most important building, has been very considerably rebuilt, but the western tower is original, and there is a rather curiously placed buttress on the W. wall of the tower, through which the entrance has been constructed. There is an interesting monument inside the church to Sir Robert Heath and his lady, with effigies in marble. That to Sir Robert shows him attired in robes as a judge, and a collar of S.S. This collar is of great interest from the fact that Sir Robert seems to have valued it greatly. He made some verses upon its twenty-four links, with which he associated twenty-four virtues a judge should have, each beginning with the letter S, and ranging from studiousness to sanctity.

Bredgar, 3 miles S. of Sittingbourne, is situated among cherry orchards on rising ground overlooking the Isle of Sheppey. There is, in the middle of the village, a fine old church with square western tower, in which is a handsome Norm. doorway. Opposite the church is an old house, locally known as the Chantry House.

This was built to provide lodgings for the priest and his assistant scholars who served the College of the Holy Trinity, founded by Robert de Bredgare early in the 15th century, at Bredgar. There is an interesting effigy and inscription in brass in the church, commemorating Thomas Coly, Chantry Priest of this College, who died in 1518. The Chantry Chapel was probably in the N. chancel of the church.

Bredhurst is 5 miles N.E. of Maidstone, and has a small church (St. Peter). Attached to it is a ruined chapel.

Brenchley is situated 7 miles S.E. of Tunbridge. The church (All Saints) is large, and of E.E. and Perp. architecture. The chancel is of modern workmanship.

Brenset, usually spelled *Brenzett*, lies in the Romney Marsh district, 2 miles S.E. of Appledore. The church (St. Eanswith), which contains Dec. as well as later features, has a N. chapel, in which is a fine marble 17th century tomb to John Fagge, Esq., of Rye, with effigies in armour.

Bridge, 2 miles S. of Canterbury, has a church (St. Peter) of flint, rebuilt in the year 1859.

Broadstairs, a charming seaside resort, situated between Ramsgate and the North Foreland Lighthouse, is much frequented for the sake of its quiet retirement, bracing air and excellent sea-bathing. Its extensive sands offer special attractions for children. It was formerly part of St. Peter's, Thanet (which see),

but is now a separate parish with a modern church (Holy Trinity), which possesses no feature of architectural importance. In Albion Street are remains, considerably altered by rebuilding, of the little mediæval chapel of St. Mary. This building was so much venerated by mariners that ships doffed their sails when passing it. Broadstairs harbour was formerly used in connection with the North Sea fishery, but is now too much silted up with sand to admit ships of any size. The pier is a curious timber structure, and adds much to the picturesque appearance of the little town. Remains of a flint and stone gateway, called York Gate, exist near the entrance to the harbour; the gateway has been repaired and altered, but still possesses the grooves for the portcullis which defended the place against marauders.

Upon a point of the cliff overlooking the harbour and pier is Bleak House, for some time the residence of the late Charles Dickens, who here did much of his literary work.

There are some 17th century cottages in Broadstairs with more or less ornamental brick gables. The chalk cliffs here present many interesting geological features. Prehistoric remains, in the form of neolithic implements, factories and settlements, have been observed here.

Bromhill is in Romney Marsh. Its church has long been ruined.

BROMLEY, situated on the London and Sevenoaks main road, at a distance of about 10

miles S.E.E. of London, is one of the chief towns of West Kent, and from having been for some centuries the residence of the Bishops of Rochester, has long been a place of some consequence. The Bishops of Rochester were lords of the manor as early as the 9th century. Probably there are few estates in England which can boast, as this can, of having the same owners in 840 and 1840. The house in which the Bishops of Rochester lived, called Bromley Palace, is now owned by the lord of the manor, Mr. Coles Child. There is a mineral spring in the grounds, which long ago used to be called St. Blaise's Well. Simpson's Place was another ancient house enclosed by a moat, watered by the Ravensbourne, and very strongly built; but it was long ago demolished to make way for new villas and roads. Sundridge was one of the old manors, and is mentioned in our Anglo-Saxon charter.

Bromley Church has suffered much from repeated repairs and rebuildings, but it still possesses some features of interest. The tower, which owing to the elevated situation of the church, is visible for a considerable distance round, is of fine proportions, and probably of 14th century work. There was an earlier church of Norm. architecture, but few if any traces remain of it, except the massive front of Purbeck or Bethersden marble. Just to the N. of the altar is a small 13th century recess, perhaps an Easter sepulchre. After many renovations and alterations, the church was very

extensively rebuilt in 1830, and again in 1873, and the wonder is that anything at all of the ancient fabric remains.

There are some interesting brasses to various people, including those to Isabella, wife of Richard Lacer, Lord Mayor of London, 1361; an elaborate brass to Richard Thornhill, his wives and children, 1600; and some others, without effigies. Among the numerous monuments in the church is a ledger-stone, commemorating Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson; a mural monument to Dr. John Hawkesworth, celebrated in connection with *The Gentleman's Magazine* and other works; and a monument to Thomas Chase, Esq., who, after being buried in the ruins caused by the earthquake of Lisbon, survived his injuries for many years, and died in this parish.

Bromley College, a home for the widows of clergymen, is a fine building commenced about the year 1670, and founded by Bishop Warner as a home for the widows of clergymen of the Church of England. The foundation was subsequently augmented by Miss Shepherd, who added homes for the maiden daughters of clergymen.

Bromley possesses a weekly market, and formerly had a very picturesque old market-house, but the latter has been replaced by a red-brick structure; and many of the old features of the place, particularly the half-timber and early brick cottages, have been destroyed to make room for buildings supposed to be more in accordance with modern requirements.

The place is remarkable for its salubrity, and has become a very favourite suburban residence.

Brook, nearly 4 miles N.E. of Ashford, possesses a very remarkable church with a Norm. tower. In the upper part of the tower, and also on the walls of the nave and chancel, are some ancient mural paintings of remarkable character.

Brookland is situated in Romney Marsh, about 4 or 5 miles N.N.W. of New Romney. The church (St. Augustine), a very remarkable building, stands in the middle of a small village of considerable antiquity. The most striking thing about the church is the detached bell-tower, a timber structure in three stages, much like a massive spire, which contains five beautifully toned bells, and stands on the N. side of the church. Local tradition suggests several fantastic explanations of this unusual feature, one of which reflects somewhat upon the former morality of the parish. The church, which is spacious and handsome, contains some fine old pews and mediæval benches, and an ancient leaden font with representations in relief of the seasons, etc. The altar rails are removed from their original position, and have been placed in the S. aisle ; but otherwise there has been little alteration in the fittings. The royal arms painted on a wooden panel still remain. There is, on the wall of the church, a monumental brass with effigy of a priest in mass-vestments.

Buckland (near Dover), 2 miles N. of Dover, has a small church (St. Andrew), with archi-

tecture of the Norm., E.E. and Dec. styles. Several Roman remains, including the site of a villa, have been found at Buckland, and some of the antiquities are now to be seen in Dover Museum.

Buckland (near Faversham), 2 miles N.W. of Faversham, had a ruined church of which the spire was standing in 1719, but by the end of the 18th century the E. wall and the roof of the church had fallen.

Burham, situated on the Medway, 4 miles S. of Rochester, is remarkable for its lime works, cement works, etc. The church, which has E.E. features, was held by the Knights Hospitallers until the dissolution.

Burmarsh, situated at the N.E. end of Romney Marsh, about 5 miles S.W. of Hythe. The church (All Saints) is a handsome building with a western tower.

CANTERBURY, the capital of Kent, and in many respects the most interesting and historic city in the kingdom, deserves something more than a brief and superficial notice in these columns. Canterbury was a place of importance in British times before the advent of the Romans. A glance at the outline of the walls as shown in the bird's-eye view of the city in Speed's map is sufficient to show that mediæval Canterbury was a walled city roughly oval in plan. From discoveries made at various times it has pretty clearly determined that in Roman times Canterbury was oblong in plan, enclosed by a wall, and situated on the E. side of the E.

arm of the river Stour, practically in the middle of the existing city.

Numerous British coins found at Canterbury are described by Sir John Evans. Roman remains in abundance, comprising pottery, glass, objects of metal, tessellated pavements, and foundations of buildings, have been found at Canterbury. The Romans called the place Durovernum, a name which is supposed to have been derived from the ancient British Derwhern, and afterwards changed by the Saxons to Cant-wara-byrig, meaning the city of the men of Kent.

During Saxon times Canterbury was a very important place. At the beginning of the Saxon Heptarchy, it was recognised as the first city of the Kingdom of Kent, and the king's residence. The Venerable Bede calls it the chief place in all the dominion of King Ethelbert, and Matthew of Westminster goes so far as to denominate it the head of the kingdom.

Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Prehistoric Iron Age antiquities have been found at and around Canterbury, indicating that the district was peopled from the very earliest times. Roman, Saxon and mediæval remains in great abundance serve to show that Canterbury continued for many centuries to be a place of very great importance.

The Christian religion was established here by St. Augustine at a very early period, and King Ethelbert, who embraced the new faith, gave land for the building of an abbey. St. Augustine

became the first Archbishop of Canterbury, and King Ethelbert was baptised in the early Saxon church at Canterbury, which, although much rebuilt, still stands on the E. side of the city. When King Ethelbert embraced the Christian faith, he is said to have given his palace at Canterbury to St. Augustine and his accompanying monks, and retired to his new royal palace at Reculver.

There were numerous religious foundations in Canterbury, and there are still very considerable remains of two, namely: (1) The abbey dedicated in honour of SS. Peter and Paul, afterwards commonly known by the name of its founder, St. Augustine, and now represented by St. Augustine's Missionary College; and (2) The Benedictine Priory of Christ Church, the church, cloisters, etc., now being known as Canterbury Cathedral. St. Augustine's Abbey was at first the regular burial-place of its abbots and of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and it is a curious fact that the disputes which arose over these burials constituted some of the most remarkable recorded events in the earlier history of the rival monasteries. At the suppression of the monasteries both houses suffered much, and St. Augustine's Abbey was finally converted into a brewery, whilst part of the grounds were devoted to out-door variety entertainments, and the place was known as the "Old Palace Gardens". The place has now been put to a more appropriate use as a missionary college.

Canterbury Cathedral, which forms such a

noble object as the visitor approaches it by rail or road, is certainly among the finest architectural works in the kingdom, and not a little of its stateliness is due to the beautifully proportioned central tower known as the "Bell Harry" tower, and the western towers, which form such prominent objects for many miles around.

There are no visible traces of the first church which was built here by St. Augustine, but Lanfranc, who was the first Archbishop of Canterbury after the Norman Conquest, rebuilt both the church and monastery from their foundations. This work could not have been very strong or elaborate, for the next Archbishop, Anselm, pulled down and rebuilt the eastern part of the church. This was carried out under the supervision of Prior Ernulf and his successor, Conrad. It was the choir so finished that, in allusion to the splendour of its workmanship, received the popular name of the "glorious choir of Conrad". The church was finished in 1130, and it was here in 1170 that Becket was murdered. In 1174 the choir was entirely destroyed by fire, and it was again rebuilt in 1175-1179.

The nave of the church, which had been erected by Lanfranc, was taken down and rebuilt by Prior Chillenden between 1378 and 1410. The upper part of the great central tower was added by Prior Goldstone II. about 1492. The chapels of St. Andrew and St. Anselm, as built by Ernulf and Conrad towards the end of the 11th century, still remain. The very remarkable

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL (FROM THE EAST)

crypt, as far as the Chapel of St. Thomas, is also part of their work. The crypt of the Chapel of St. Thomas, the choir, presbytery, and the Chapels of St. Thomas and the Holy Trinity still remain as William of Sens and English William built them between 1174 and 1184. The choir-screen was erected by Priors Henry of Eastry and Thomas Chillenden.

The lofty nave with its elegant pillars of clustered columns, the spacious aisles, and the stone steps at the E. end, rising to the level of the choir, although not so fine architecturally as other examples which could be mentioned, produce a striking sensation in the mind of the beholder as he enters through the southern porch. The piers which support the central tower are probably those originally built by Lanfranc, but subsequently incased with Perp. work by Prior Chillenden.

The choir and presbytery together are 180 feet long, the longest in England, and present a very fine example of Transitional Norm. architecture, with an interesting admixture of Norm. and E.E. characters. The mouldings executed by William of Sens display great variety and beauty. The E. end of the presbytery is considerably contracted, an arrangement which the architect found necessary in order to incorporate his work with that of the already existing chapels of St. Andrew and St. Anselm.

There is some very beautiful 13th, 14th and 15th century stained glass at Canterbury Cathedral in the windows of the N. aisle and in

Trinity Chapel. The great window of the N. transept, too, was filled with stained glass as a gift from Edward IV. and his queen, but, unfortunately, it has been much mutilated.

The tombs in Canterbury Cathedral are both numerous and important.

The most remarkable of the existing tombs is, doubtless, that of Edward the Black Prince, who died in 1376. A magnificent gilt bronze effigy is placed on the tomb under a painted canopy, and above, on a beam reaching from one column to another, hang the surcoat, shield, sword-scabbard, gauntlets and tilting-helm carried at the Prince's funeral.

The tomb and chantry-chapel of Henry IV. (died 1413) is just to the E. of St. Andrew's chapel. The tomb also commemorates Henry's second queen, Joan of Navarre (died 1437). It bears the arms of England, France, Evreux and Navarre, and the canopy is diapered with the word "soverayne" and eagles volant. This tomb and those of the Black Prince and Archbishop Courtenay are surrounded with wrought-iron railings of about the middle of the 15th century.

Other noteworthy tombs are those of Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1205); John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1348), a fine tomb of alabaster and marble; Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1443); also the tombs of Henry of Eastry (or Estria), prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, and Nicholas Wotton, the first dean of Canterbury.

The martyrdom of the archbishop, which took place in the year 1170 in the N. transept of the cathedral, had a great and long-enduring importance in attracting pilgrims, and so bringing wealth to Canterbury. At about the place where Becket was struck down, a small square slab of stone is still shown marking the spot where, according to a local tradition, a blood-stained fragment of pavement was cut out and sent to Rome as a sacred relic. This tradition has no foundation in fact. The various pictures which depict the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury in some cases show him as celebrating at mass and attired in mass-vestments. This also is a popular error.

In the year 1220 the body of St. Thomas was translated to his chapel, situated behind the high altar, where a shrine of great value had been constructed to receive it. The floor of the chapel which was put down at that time still remains, and is deeply worn by the toes of the pilgrims who knelt on the first step of the shrine. Steps, shrine, and all the valuables by which it was enriched, together with the relics of the saint, have been utterly swept away. The circular chapel beyond, in spite of the information supplied by the modern showman, was really the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, and is now absurdly termed the Corona, or Becket's Crown, which was the name of the relic formerly kept and shown in it.

The thirteenth century patriarchal chair of

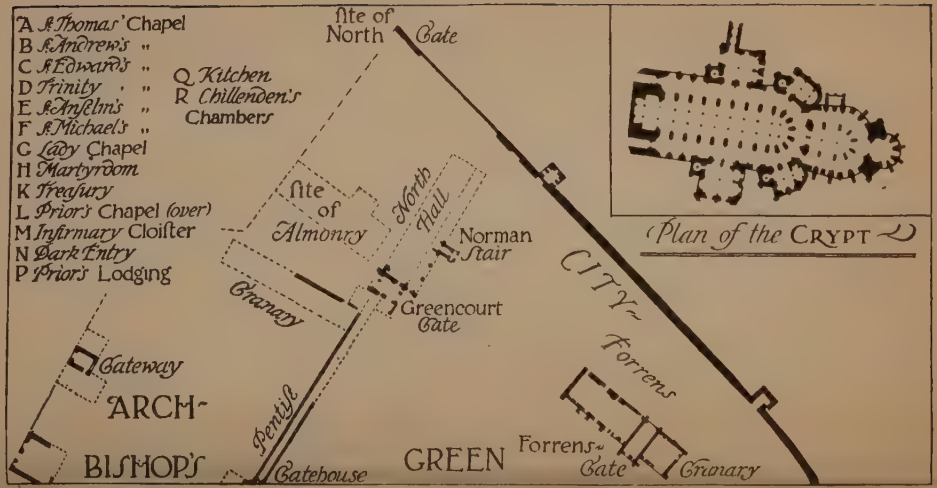
marble, often spoken of as that used by St. Augustine, is still preserved in the cathedral. Its original position was just to the E. of the high altar.

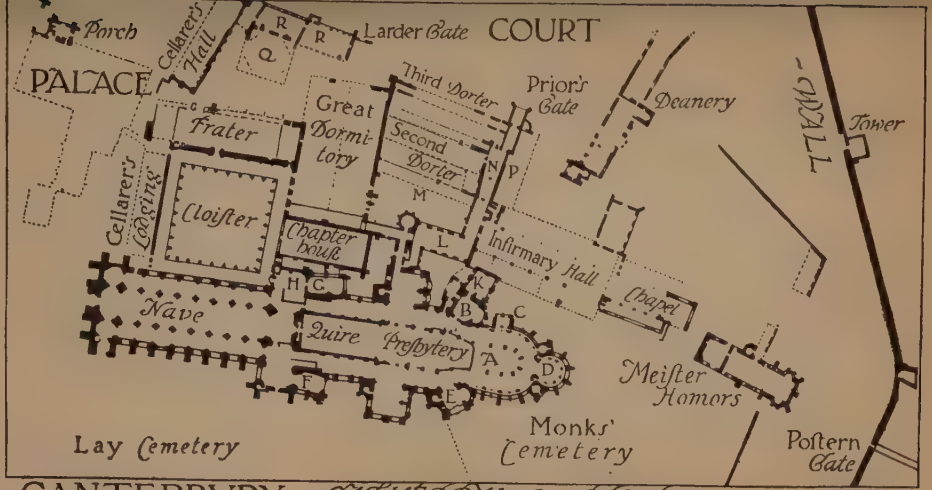
The cloisters and the chapter-house remain in a practically complete state, although the latter has suffered much from recent "restoration". The cloisters were built by Lanfranc and rebuilt by Prior Chillenden between 1390 and 1411. Each alley has eight richly canopied windows of four trefoiled lights, with quatrefoiled heads, and the vaulting contains upwards of 700 heraldic bosses. The S. alley was built from funds supplied by Archbishop Courtenay. In the E. end of this alley is the door leading to the martyrdom as the N. transept was called. At the W. end is the entrance to the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The W. alley of the cloisters contains the door leading to the cellarage. By the side of this door is an aperture for supplying "beavers" of wine to monks after hall-time (by the prior's permission)—an interesting side-light on monastic customs at Canterbury. Above it was the cellarer's hall, which was appropriated by Henry VIII. at the dissolution.

The N. alley of the cloisters contains the door of the refectory, or frater, an apartment 130 feet long and 15 feet high. It contained, in common with the frater at Durham, a western loft, to which access was obtained by means of a staircase still remaining.

In the E. alley of the cloisters is a doorway


A S. Thomas' Chapel
B S. Andrew's ,,
C S. Edward's ,,
D Trinity ,,
E S. Anselm's ,,
F S. Michael's ,,
G Lady Chapel
H Martyrdom
K Treasury
L Prior's Chapel (over)
M Infirmary Cloister
N Dark Entry
P Prior's Lodging
Q Kitchen
R Chillenden's Chambers
Site of North Gate
Site of Almonry
North Hall
Norman Stair
Granary
Greencourt Gate
Gateway
ARCH-
BISHOP'S
Pentice
Gatehouse
GREEN
CITY
Forrens
Forrens Gate
Granary
(Plan of the CRYPT)



CANTERBVRY CATHEDRAL & PRIORY

BCB

with chevron ornament into the sub-vault of the monks' dormitory. Another door opens into the dark entry leading to the infirmary which our readers will remember as associated with one of the *Ingoldsby Legends*.

The dormitory, an apartment 148 feet by 78 feet, consisted of two parallel halls, each 37 feet wide, built over cellarage. Four of the Norm. windows—the work of Lanfranc—still remain in the W. wall. This chamber lay N. and S., and was dismantled in 1547.

The chapter-house, rebuilt by Prior Henry de Estria, in 1304, and largely reconstructed by Prior Chillenden, is a noble hall, 92 feet by 37 feet, and 54 feet high. He added the wall arcade with its shafts of Petworth marble. There are thirteen arches on the E. side, with the old Prior's seat (in which the Primate is now installed) in the centre, and on the N. and S. sides are thirty-five trefoiled arches and spandrels filled with quatrefoiled diaper work.

We have referred briefly to the "dark entry". This runs under the S. end of the dormitory and along the N. wall of the chapter-house. It was called "the way to the infirmary," because it led to the great establishment bearing that name which formed an important part of every monastery. Very considerable remains of it still exist. The entry passes below the "shaving-house," and past the stillatory, or conduit, of Prior Wibert, into the sub-vault of the Prior's chapel.

There have, of course, been many changes and alterations at Christ Church Priory, which have altered the form of the buildings. Fire and the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. have caused many changes, but space does not permit even a mention of them in the present article. The reader of this sketch is advised to make a pilgrimage to Canterbury and see for himself the many monastic remains of interest.

Christ Church Gate, facing Mercery Lane, by which the cathedral and monastic remains of Christ Church are usually approached, was built by Prior Goldstone II., in the year 1517, on the site of an earlier building. It consists of a large groined and ribbed archway for carriages and a smaller arched gateway for foot passengers. Its W. front has two canopied niches over square panels containing shields on each side of the main arch, the spandrels of which are filled with quatrefoiled circles. Over these is a trefoiled panelling containing shields, under a Perp. window of seven lights. This is divided from the smaller window by a large buttress containing a canopied niche and shield. The E. front, which is battlemented, has octagonal and panelled buttresses. Two horizontal bands, with angels holding shields, decorated with the badges of Henry VII. and his principal nobles, divide the front into two storeys. A large canopied niche, which formerly contained a figure of our Lord, occupies the centre of the front.

Christ Church Gate is a very fine example of its class, untouched by the modern restorer, and

well worthy the attention of the student of architecture and of the picturesque.

There are many other points about Canterbury Cathedral worthy of very careful attention and study. Among them are the beautifully painted Chapel of St. Gabriel in the crypt, the Norm. staircase, the octagonal conduit-house, and two columns of the early Saxon church at Reculver, recovered from various places and erected in the precincts of the cathedral.

The various ancient churches in and quite close to Canterbury are almost as remarkable as the cathedral. Most of them contain features of great ecclesiological interest and importance ; but the Church of St. Martin, which is largely of very early date, and contains an interesting twelfth century font built up of blocks of stone, also numerous monumental brasses and other interesting memorials, is distinctly the foremost amongst them.

The ruined church of St. Pancras, near the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and about ten other churches within the boundaries of the city, are worthy of notice.

Canterbury Castle is an interesting 12th century structure which has suffered much from neglect and hard usage. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and although we have no information as to the size, character or strength of that edifice, it has been thought probable by persons well able to form an opinion on the subject that it was an entirely different building from that which succeeded it, which we know

from the ruined walls which still exist was a building of great strength. Probably there was no regularly built castle at Canterbury anterior to the Norman Conquest. The keep is somewhat similar to that of Rochester Castle, but was built about fifty years later.

It is recorded that the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis VIII., when he invaded England to wrest the regal authority from King John, in the year 1216, received the submission of the Castle of Canterbury. At that time the custody of the fortress was committed to the charge of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent.

Like so many of the strongly fortified buildings of mediæval times, Canterbury Castle was used as a prison at an early date. As early as the reign of Edward II., a common jail or prison was kept in it, and according to Lambarde, it was at one time the principal jail of the county. About the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth it ceased to be employed for this purpose, but the assizes for Kent were held in the castle during the years 1565, 1569 and 1597.

From this period the castle was neglected and fell into ruins, yet, notwithstanding centuries of neglect, the walls still present an imposing appearance. The keep, although deprived of its towers, still remains as an interesting relic of the past. Its great extent—for its area is 88 feet by 80 feet, and its walls of about 11 feet in thickness — give some idea of its former strength and magnificence.

On the third or chief floor were large arched windows. The grand entrance, which is now bricked up and concealed by the works of a gas company, was situated on the N. side, and underneath this entrance, as in many Norman castles, was the principal dungeon. There were, however, other places of confinement, in one of which several Jews were incarcerated. It is recorded by Dr. Plot that in his time, about 1672, many of the stones on the N.E. staircase were inscribed with versicles from the Psalms in Hebrew characters. No trace of these interesting inscriptions can now be found, and they have probably been destroyed. Much of the fabric and materials of the castle have from time to time been removed and used for other buildings. Some idea of the extent to which this has been going on may be formed from the number of small houses in the vicinity which have been largely, if not entirely, constructed of the materials taken from the castle and other old buildings.

There is an indefinite legend to the effect that an esquire who had committed a robbery on the goods of a knight sought, in 1075, the shelter of Canterbury Castle. St. Mildred, to whom the said culprit paid some devotional acts, set him free, the iron gates of the castle opening to liberate him.

In June, 1381, Canterbury Castle and Town Hall were assaulted, taken and plundered by the insurgents, under John Salos of Malling, who carried off from houses, and from private indi-

viduals, goods to the value of £1000, and set free all the prisoners in the "Spech House" and castle. William Septvans, Sheriff of Kent, was dragged to prison, and was made to swear that he would deliver over all the rolls and writs that were in his custody. The castle being broken open, they liberated John Burgh, an approver; Richard Derby, a clerk and a convict; Agnes Jehyn and Joan Hancock, prisoners, whom they found fettered and manacled in the said castle. Until quite lately this fine old castle was used as a place for the storage of coal and coke.

Not far off is the remarkable mound known as the Dane John, doubtless an early earthwork belonging to the castle.

All of the city gates, save the West Gate, have perished. This is a singularly well-placed and justly proportioned building on the western side of Canterbury, near the bridge which spans one of the branches of the river Stour.

Capel is situated 3 miles E.S.E. of Tunbridge. The church (St. Thomas à Becket) is small and much modernised, but it preserves traces of Norm. and Perp. architecture. The parish is now united with that of Tudeley.

Capel-le-Ferne.—The church (St. Mary) is a small building standing in a solitary position away from the village. It was mainly built during the E.E. period of architecture.

Chalk is nearly 2 miles S.S.E. of Gravesend. The church (St. Mary), a building of flint and

stone, is in the E.E. and later styles. Sedilia with trefoil heads with elegant mouldings and a piscina are on the S. side of the chancel. This church possesses, or possessed, some very remarkable carvings above the porch, consisting of two grotesque figures, one holding a jug with both hands and looking upward, laughing at a morris dancer or tumbler. Between these figures in a niche is a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in allusion, doubtless, to the dedication of the church.

Challock is 4 miles E. of Charing. Its church (St. Cosmus and St. Damian) possesses E.E. arcades and a handsome oaken screen of Perp. workmanship in the N. aisle.

CHARLTON, 1½ miles S.W. of Woolwich, lies near districts which have been much overbuilt for the suburban population of London, but fortunately retains some traces of its rural character. The church (St. Luke) stands on high ground, and was erected between 1630 and 1640, bricks being the material employed in its construction. It contains numerous memorials enriched with arms and some heraldic glass.

Charlton House, a handsome structure of red brick and stone, was designed by Inigo Jones, commenced in 1607 and finished in 1612. Charlton was once celebrated for its quaint annual festival known as "Horn Fair".

Charlton (near Dover), 1½ miles N.E. of Dover, has a church which was rebuilt in 1820.

CHARING, 13 miles E.S.E. of Maidstone, an ancient residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is of Dec. and Perp. architecture, consisting of a nave and transepts, chancel with S. chapel, and a western tower. In the chancel are three plain rude sedilia. The remains of the archiepiscopal house, or palace as it is sometimes called, comprise a gateway built about the middle of the 14th century, and a block of buildings which has now been converted into a farmhouse. Some parts of the undercroft of the chapel remain, and there are also considerable portions of the great hall, now used as a barn and oast-house.

Chart, Great, is 2 miles W.S.W. of Ashford. Its handsome church (St. Mary) has a nave with two aisles, three chancels, and a western tower. It contains many monuments, particularly for the Toke family, and some ancient painted glass.

Chart, Little, or Chart Parva, is 2 miles S.W. of Charing. The church (St. Mary) is chiefly of Perp. architecture, contains a chapel enclosed by screenwork, which belonged anciently to the Dayrell family, and has a Perp. western tower of the usual Kentish type containing five bells.

Chart Sutton is a small parish situated 4½ miles S.S.E. of Maidstone. The church (St. Michael) has been twice destroyed by lightning, and more recently has been rebuilt at the cost of £1300, which sum was collected by a brief throughout the county.

CHARTHAM, situated on the river Stour, 3 miles W.S.W. of Canterbury, has a very interesting church (St. Mary) of cruciform plan, and built in the Dec. and Perp. periods. The chancel is very lofty and beautiful, and was probably built in the time of Edward III. There is some original stained glass, and a fine series of monumental brasses, including the magnificent memorial to Sir Robert de Septvans, 1306, and other less important brasses of the 15th and 16th centuries.

CHATHAM forms one of the "three towns," as Rochester, Strood and Chatham are popularly called. The chief and best known feature of the place is the dockyard, an institution which was commenced by Queen Elizabeth, and was added to from time to time by James I., Charles I. and others. New docks and a very large basin were opened by Mr. Goschen in 1871, and additional docks were completed in 1883. The large number of hands required at the dockyard has brought a very large population of mechanics to Chatham and New Brompton, and new buildings of a cheap class have sprung up on all hands. The result is that the place presents few old features. The parish church (St. Mary), however, possesses a fine Norm. door on the S. side of the nave, and certain portions of E.E. work, in spite of the fact that much of the church was rebuilt in comparatively modern times.

Many Roman remains, consisting of more than 100 graves, also foundations of buildings,

swords, spears, beads, pottery and coins in large numbers were found at Chatham when extensive fortifications were constructed at Chatham Lines.

Chelsfield, 6 miles S.E. of Bromley, stands high up on the chalk hills, overlooking the beautiful scenery of the Orpington Valley and beyond it. The church (St. Mary) is situated amongst numerous elm trees and Scotch firs, but its shingled spire rises above them. A considerable portion of the walls are of Norm. architecture, and some small windows of that period still remain, but the tower which (like that of the neighbouring church of Orpington) is on the N. side of the nave and some other parts are of E.E. workmanship.

There are several very interesting monumental brasses, one of the most important being a portion of a crucifixion with the figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John. These are on a coped tomb which lies under an arch in the N. wall of the chancel.

Cheriton is 2¾ miles W.N.W. of Folkestone, and has a church (St. Martin) with good E.E. features. The chancel is specially fine, and possesses some E.E. niches or stalls with very fine mouldings and shafts of Purbeck marble. There are some fragments of ancient glass representing the crucifixion, and many other architectural features in the church.

CHEVENING is 3½ miles N.W. of Sevenoaks. The most important building in the parish is Chevening Place. The Lennard family was seated here as early as the reign of Henry VI.,

but, of course, no part of that house now remains. In the year 1717 the representatives of the family sold the manor, dwelling-house, and the rest of their lands in Chevening parish to Major-General James Stanhope, eldest son of Alexander Stanhope, only son of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield.

James Stanhope, the first of the family who possessed Chevening, followed a military life, and rose by degrees to the highest honours. In 1708, being declared commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain, he reduced the Castle of St. Philip, and the celebrated port of Mahon, in the island of Minorca; and in 1710 the signal victory of Almenara was gained in consequence of his prudence and valour. He was made a Privy Councillor, and one of the principal Secretaries of State on the accession of George I. In 1717, the year he purchased Chevening, he was made first Minister to manage the affairs of the nation, and was afterwards created Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, and Baron Stanhope of Elvaston. In the following year he was advanced to the dignity of Earl Stanhope. Soon after he was appointed one of the Lords Justices for the governing of this kingdom during the absence of the King, and he continued principal Minister of State until the time of his death. In a somewhat similar manner to the great Earl of Chatham, Stanhope was taken suddenly ill in the House of Lords ("from too great agitation of spirits," as one historian has explained), on the 4th February, 1721, and

died the next day. He was buried at Chevening, where his funeral was attended with all the honours due to a great general, by express command of the King. Two years later his widow was buried by his side in Chevening Church.

The mansion at Chevening Place has been built at various times, and the work may be conveniently divided into three periods :—

(1) The central portion, or main building, was erected for Richard Lennard, 13th Lord Dacre of the South, by Inigo Jones, between the years 1616 and 1630.

(2) The shallow wings to the E. and W. sides of the house, and the large detached wings, N.E. and N.W. of the house connected with the main building by means of two curved galleries, were erected by James, first Earl Stanhope. The lake, S. of the house, was also formed by the first earl. The works, being unfinished when he died in February, 1721, were continued by his widow, an aunt of the great Earl of Chatham.

(3) Charles, third Earl Stanhope, who held the title from 1786 to 1816, hid the red bricks employed by Inigo Jones with a facing of cream-coloured mathematical tiles. He also added the stone pilasters upon the front, and all the stone-work about the front door and about the basement. He removed the kitchen-garden (which had flanked the house E. and W.), and placed it on the N.W. across the road.

Upon entering the hall at Chevening Place one is struck by the panelling added or renewed

about 1720, and the beautiful circular staircase of old oak, finished about the year 1722. This staircase is a special feature in the house. Its design was chosen by the first Earl Stanhope, when he first saw one like it in the house of Captain Dubois, a Frenchman in Brewer Street, Soho, and Captain Dubois superintended the erection of the staircase here. The walls are decorated with some trophies of arms which once belonged to a now disbanded regiment of militia, which were given to Thomas Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, brother of the first Countess Stanhope. The muskets and pistols were all made in Dublin, during the reign of Queen Anne, and bear the initials of two manufacturers, and, in some cases, the engraved names of their several possessors. There are numerous other trophies of arms on the walls.

In a glass case in the upper storey of the hall are some extremely interesting curiosities, and mementoes of celebrated persons who have been associated, in some way or another, with the history of this fine old mansion. The collection comprises the despatch-box of William Pitt, an ivory medallion portrait of the first Earl Stanhope, a miniature of Napoleon I., the Duke of Wellington's telescope used at Waterloo, and a number of miniature portraits of various members of the Stanhope family.

The various rooms of the house contain a good many interesting portraits, including those of Thomas Pitt, with the Pitt diamond; King George I.; James, first Earl Stanhope; the

third earl as Charles, Viscount Mahon; the first Earl of Chatham; Hester, Countess Chatham; also the portraits of the second, fourth, fifth and sixth Earls Stanhope, and many other portraits of other members or connections of the family.

The boudoir of Lady Stanhope is entirely hung with exquisite tapestry, presented in 1708 to General James Stanhope (first earl) by Frederick the first, King of Prussia. A very large panel covering the wall opposite the fireplace represents King Solomon receiving the Queen of Sheba. In the S. bedroom is an Elizabethan bedstead with tester and posts of carved oak. It was formerly at Hever Castle, and was purchased by the late Earl Stanhope.

In the garden at Chevening Place there are several ancient Roman monuments, which were sent home from Spain in or about the year 1708. They were presented by the municipal body of Tarragona, as a token of gratitude for the great services he had rendered to that town and to Spain.

In Chevening Church there is a celebrated marble monument, with a reclining figure carved by Chantrey, representing the beautiful wife of the third son of the third earl. She was Lady Frederica Louisa Murray, daughter of the third Earl of Mansfield, and she married Colonel the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, M.P.; she died in 1823. It is said that her husband could not live without her; he died in 1825.

CHIDDINGSTONE

The carving is a most exquisite piece of work. The features of Lady Frederica are carved with the utmost delicacy and grace. The eyes are closed peacefully, suggesting sleep rather than death, and a tender infant reclines upon her right arm. It is well worth a visit to Chevening Church to see this beautiful work of art.

Chevening Church (St. Botolph), which is a building in the E.E. and later styles, contains little of special interest except the carving by Chantrey already referred to.

Chiddingstone is 6 miles W.S.W. of Tunbridge, and is fairly entitled to rank among the most beautiful of Kentish villages. The church (St. Mary) is a handsome Dec. and Perp. structure of local stone. Beyond some iron slabs and memorials to the Streatfeild family, however, there is little of note. To the S. is a range of picturesque half-timber houses, with ornamental plaster work or pargeting.

In Chiddingstone Park is a curiously shaped mass of sandstone which is locally considered to have given the name to the village. It is about 18 feet high and shaped by erosion roughly in the form of a pulpit. The stone, which has been shaped by natural forces, may be conveniently reached from the garden of the village inn.

CHILHAM is situated 6½ miles W.S.W. of Canterbury. The remains of Chilham Castle are situated near the village, on the W. side of the railway which runs between Canterbury and Ashford. Chilham has probably been a

fortified place from the Roman times downwards. Tradition points strongly to the place having been employed by Julius Cæsar as a fortified camp, and it is thought by some that there was a fortified residence at Chilham during the period of the Roman occupation.

In Domesday Book, Chilham is described as held by Fulbert of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, at whose attainder it passed to the Crown. It is not clear what precise rights Fulbert had, as the buildings and repairs of the fabric were carried on, not by the tenant, but by the feudal landlord, but it would seem that in the year 1202 it passed entirely from the possession of the Crown into that of Fulbert de Dover, who rendered £78 into the Exchequer for its possession.

Chilham Castle is connected with some remarkable historical scenes. One of the first is associated with the struggle between King John and the Pope. The terrors of excommunication, in addition to the interdict, were impending over the King of England. The three months given him by the Pope for repentance had closed upon him, and one reprieve after another had been granted in the vain hope of a settlement, until the octave of St. Michael was fixed as the limit of the Papal forbearance. Stephen Langton, the archbishop, who was working the terrible instruments of spiritual torture from the other side of the Channel, was invited to meet the king at Dover, letters of safe conduct being sent to him both by the king and the barons. With

the Bishops of London and Ely he crossed to Dover. King John came to Chilham Castle and sent the Justiciary and the Bishop of Winchester with certain articles which they were to demand of the archbishop, but they were such as he could not agree to and he re-crossed the sea.

By the alliance of Alexander de Balliol with the last descendant of Fulbert de Dover, Chilham came into the possession of the claimants to the Scottish Throne. His son, the Earl of Athol, who succeeded to the possession of Chilham, having taken part in Bruce's rising to rescue his country from the English, was hanged in London. Thus again Chilham came into the possession of the Crown. In the reign of Edward II. it was granted to the family of Badlesmere—a family whose earlier history was as brilliant as its close was disastrous. The most distinguished was Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who succeeded to or acquired such a vast estate that he was known as "the rich Lord Badlesmere of Ledes".

He at one time aspired to the Earldom of Kent, but becoming mixed up in treasonable insurrections, was finally taken a prisoner and hurried to Canterbury, where he was hanged on a gallows near the Blean, and his head was cut off and placed upon a pike on the Burgate. His successors were unable to support the former glory of the family.

Henry VIII. granted Chilham Castle to Sir Thomas Cheney, Treasurer of his Household, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This

possessor, who was allied to the knightly family of Shurland in the Isle of Sheppey, chose to have his principal residence at Shurland Manor, in Eastchurch, and the walls of Chilham Castle were thrown down and the stones removed thither.

The place subsequently came into the possession of the great Kentish family of Kempe, and afterwards into the family of Digges, Colebrooke, Heron and Wildman.

The old keep still stands quite near the modern mansion.

Chilham Church (St. Mary) is a building of flint in the Perp. style. The most remarkable objects are imposing monuments to the Digges family, etc.

Chillenden, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Wingham. The church (All Saints) contains Norm. features and a fine king-post roof.

CHISLEHURST, 11 miles S.E. of London, has become such a favourite residential neighbourhood of City men as to entitle it to be considered one of the London suburbs. The church (St. Nicholas) is well situated on the tableland of Chislehurst Common. It is built of flint and mainly in the Perp. style, but a portion of the chancel is of E.E. work. There is a Norm. font of the regular type and made of Bethersden marble. The Scadbury Chapel contains a fine altar-tomb for the second Thomas Walsingham, who was buried here in 1467.

Near the church is a cock-pit, still preserved in excellent condition. It is an interesting

survival of the pastimes of former days when the cruel sport of cock-fighting was indulged in.

Camden Place, standing close by Chislehurst Common, is mainly celebrated on account of its association with Napoleon III., the Emperor of the French, his Empress, and the Prince Imperial. It was to Camden Place that the French imperial family fled after France was defeated by the army of Prussia; it was here the Emperor died; and from here that both the Emperor and the Prince Imperial were conveyed to their burial. An earlier house at Camden was the residence of William Camden, the celebrated antiquary, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Camden Place is now converted into a golf club-house.

On Chislehurst Common a handsome cross in memory of the Prince Imperial has been erected.

Chislet, 6½ miles N.E. of Canterbury, has an interesting church (St. Mary) with Norm., E.E. and later architecture.

Cinque Ports, The.—The earliest members of the Cinque Ports in Anglo-Saxon times were only three, *viz.*, Dover, Sandwich and Romney. Subsequently they were increased to five by the addition of Hythe and Hastings. The name was probably given at this time and in consequence of there being five members. Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added, making seven towns in all. Of course the special purpose of the Cinque Ports was to protect the coast against invasion or other danger.

Cliff-at-Hoo is situated 5½ miles N. of Rochester, and possesses an interesting and important church (St. Helen). Portions of the building are of E.E. work, and some parts are of later date. There are eight bells, numerous monumental remains and many architectural features of great interest.

COBHAM, 4½ miles W. of Rochester, possesses a fine church (St. Mary Magdalen); one of the most extensive and remarkable collections of monumental brasses in the county, and indeed in the kingdom; fine remains of a mediæval college; Cobham Hall, one of the most important of English houses, and The Leather Bottle, an inn immortalised by Charles Dickens in *Pickwick Papers*. In addition to these attractive features the village is one of particular beauty and very pleasantly situated.

The church, which is composed mainly of flint and Kentish rag, is chiefly of the Dec. and Perp. periods, and contains many features, both inside and outside, of great interest. The monumental brasses, nineteen in number, belong to the finest period, being mainly of the 14th and 15th centuries. They commemorate members of the Cobham family, four masters of Cobham College, etc.

The College or Chantry of Cobham was founded in the year 1362 as a "perpetual" chantry by John de Cobham, Lord Cobham. A college of five priests or chaplains was appointed to perform divine service in the church at Cobham for ever. One of these was

the Master of the Chantry, presiding over the college and undertaking the cure of the church. The founder's primary object was that masses should be said to the honour of God, and for the health of his soul and the souls of his progenitors. He endowed the college with his manor of West Chalk, with a property in Cobham, and with 250 acres of marsh-land called Rowe Marsh, and several other properties in Kent and Essex.

The same benefactor also sumptuously repaired the church, and gave it several books, vestments and ecclesiastical ornaments. An interesting list of books, vestments, plate, etc., in the possession of the college in the year 1479, has been printed in Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*.

Later on John Lord Cobham added two more priests to the college, and increased the endowments to support them accordingly. These two additional priests were appointed specially to celebrate mass daily for the souls of Sir John de la Poole and the Lady Joane his wife, of Sir William de la Poole and Dame Margaret his wife, and of John Lord Cobham and Dame Margaret his wife.

The two priests lived in common in the college, and were governed and maintained according to the ancient statutes of it, excepting that they were not "perpetual," but might be removed whenever the master and the more discreet part of the college should so determine.

When the suppression of the monasteries

took place in the reign of Henry VIII., a clause in the Act of Parliament provided that in the case of this college nothing should be done prejudicial to the interests of Lord Cobham, or his heirs, "but that he and they might, and should have, hold and enjoy the site of this college or chantry, then utterly dissolved, and all and singular its hereditaments and possessions, as well temporal as ecclesiastical, within the realm of England".

The new foundation of Cobham College as alms-houses for the poor is due to the generosity of one of the most eminent members of the illustrious family so long associated with this place, William Brooke, Lord Cobham. The new buildings, which were finished in the year 1598, occupy three sides of a quadrangle, while the fourth side—that on the S.—is occupied by the ancient hall still standing, and used as dwelling-houses.

Within the hall is an interesting stone chimney-piece with some armorial ornamentation, and cut in the stone-work is a personal name which has not yet been identified, but which is supposed to be the name of the mason or builder. There are several picturesque ruined walls still standing, and more or less covered with ivy.

Cobham Hall is beautifully situated in Cobham Park. The older portion of the house is a brick building of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was erected between 1582 and 1594 by Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham. Later parts

were added from designs by Inigo Jones, and the whole house presents a charming example of English domestic architecture. The chief apartments comprise the hall, library, portrait gallery, picture gallery and Queen Elizabeth's room. The paintings by the old masters comprise many works by Titian, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, Carlo Dolce, Sassoferrato, Salvator Rosa, Luca Giordano, Reubens, Vandyck, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, etc.

Coldred, 5 miles N.N.W. of Dover, possesses a small church (St. Pancras).

Cowden, 7½ miles W. of Tunbridge Wells, is charmingly situated in that part of Kent which adjoins the boundaries of Surrey and Sussex. It seems to have possessed iron-works in the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. The church (St. Mary) possesses a fine timber tower and shingled spire at the W. end. The parish contains some picturesque half-timber farmhouses and cottages.

COWLING or COOLING, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Rochester. The church here is said to have been given in the year 960 by Queen Edgiva to the Church of Rochester. Cowling Castle is closely associated, in the circumstances of its origin and subsequent history, with the powerful Cobham family. It was built early in the reign of Richard II. by John de Cobham, the third Baron Cobham. He was the founder of Cobham College, and amongst many other good works he bore with Sir Robert Knollys the expense of rebuilding Rochester Bridge.

The reason of building a fortified castle at Cowling appears to have arisen not from personal security or private motives, but from a patriotic generosity. The unsettled state of the district required such a stronghold. The first year of the reign of Richard II. was marked by the commencement of that agitation among the serfs and peasantry which culminated three or four years later in Wat Tyler's rebellion. Foreign invasion, moreover, as well as internal discord, constituted a serious menace to national peace, and in this particular district threatened to create no small degree of trouble. French vessels appeared in 1379 at the mouth of the Thames, bearing a force of Frenchmen and Spaniards, who ravaged all this part of Kent. As there was no stronghold to oppose them, every town and village near the river fell into their hands. They burned and destroyed all the houses, and penetrated as far as Gravesend, which they captured. It was under these circumstances that Cowling Castle was built. The castle was completed at the end of the year 1385.

The plan of this fortress comprised two main divisions, an outer ward and an inner ward. The latter was situated on the W. side of the former. The outer gateway forms an important feature in the building even in the present day. It stands at the S.W. corner between the two wards, and is flanked by two, apparently round, towers which are advanced about 16 feet in front of the level of the S. face of the inner ward. These outer gate towers

are 40 feet high, and the total width of towers and gateway is about 50 feet. The flanking towers are not circular, but somewhat of an elongated horseshoe shape in plan. The arched gateway, 9 feet wide and 15 feet high at its apex, was defended by heavy folding doors hung upon four iron gudgeons which still remain. The gateway was not furnished with a portcullis, but the square-topped recess over the doorway was made to receive the end of a drawbridge. Heavy machicolations and tall battlements crown the horseshoe towers. Numerous apertures and peep-holes afforded means of harassing assailants and of observing their movements. On the S. face of this gateway is the following curious inscription, engraved on copper plates in the form of a charter with Lord Cobham's seal appended to it :—

> "Knouwth that beth and schul be
> That i am mad in help of the cuntre
> In knowyng of whyche thyng
> Thys is chartre and wytnessyng".

The unusual thing about this inscription is that it was written in English at a time when Latin was almost invariably employed for charters and similar documents. It is interesting, too, as confirming what history asserts about the reason for building a fortified structure at Cowling.

The walls of the inner ward are all built of chalk and faced on both sides with ragstone ashlar, except on that portion of the E. wall which lies between the gate-house and the

N.E. corner. There the wall has a facing of ragstone and flints arranged in chess-board pattern. Just inside this wall was "the great chamber," an apartment which has sometimes been called the chapel, but as the dimensions are 46 feet long from N. to S., and only 17 feet from E. to W., while it does not possess a single characteristic of a chapel, the idea is clearly a mistake. Of the inner ward the two round towers of the gate-house are at present only slightly over 30 feet high, whilst the towers at the S.E. and N.W. corners are slightly higher. There are many interesting architectural points in Cowling Castle worthy of notice, particularly in the inner ward.

The best-known name in connection with Cowling Castle is doubtless that of Sir John Oldcastle, who married the grand-daughter of the Sir John Cobham the builder of the castle. Sir John Oldcastle was not Lord Cobham for more than ten years, and it is probable that his actual residence here did not extend over five years, yet so great and so good was this noble man, so powerful was his influence upon his own generation, and so great a benefit did his noble stand for Christian truth and for liberty of conscience bestow upon posterity, that during those few years Sir John Oldcastle impressed his memory upon Cowling more definitely than any other of its possessors. As is well known, he was burned in chains on Christmas Day, 1417.

The most remarkable event in the history of the castle was probably its assault and capture

by Sir Thomas Wyatt on 30th January, 1554. The Lord of Cobham and of Cowling at that time was George Brooke, whose sister was the wife of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Wyatt's rebellion was directed against the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain. In a conflict between the followers of Wyatt and the Queen's forces under the Duke of Norfolk, which took place at Strood on the 29th of January, Wyatt was victorious, and seizing the six guns from the enemy marched with them towards his brother-in-law's Castle of Cowling. He appeared before the walls about eleven o'clock on the following morning with 2000 men, and at once laid battery to the gate of the castle with two great guns captured from the Duke of Norfolk. He laid four other pieces of ordnance against the other side of the stronghold. Within the walls Lord Cobham was trying to defend the place with a mere handful of men, and did, indeed, manage to do so from eleven o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, when, from failure of ammunition, loss of men, and the tottering condition of the besieged gates and walls, he judged it discreet to capitulate. Cobham was sent to the Tower of London, but was afterwards liberated. Wyatt's rebellion, as is well known, failed, and the leader was beheaded.

Some cannon-balls of stone and iron have been found in the moat of the castle. They are supposed to be those employed in Wyatt's assault. There can be no doubt that Cowling

Castle was very seriously damaged upon this occasion, and it is doubtful whether it was ever used again as a residence, except in a very temporary and partial sense.

CRANBROOK, 13 miles S. of Maidstone, is a small town but a place of some local importance in the centre of the thinly populated Weald. It was anciently engaged in the clothing trade introduced by the Flemings, whom Edward III. induced to settle in England. The manufacture of broadcloth was carried on here long before that commodity was made by machinery elsewhere. The industry, however, died out at about the beginning of the 19th century. Some of the old disused cloth factories still remain.

The church (St. Dunstan) is handsome, 147 feet long, and built of local reddish sandstone, almost entirely in the Perp. style. It has a fine western tower with a clock and a ring of eight bells. Inside there is a very curious and unusual baptistery, erected in 1725, in the form of a deep bath approached by a descent of steps.

CRAYS, THE.—Several adjacent villages situated in the valley of the river Cray are so called. They comprise the four following parishes :—

CRAY, FOOT'S.—The church (All Saints) contains a large square Norm. font, but probably no part of the present building is older than the Perp. style of architecture. It is rustic and beautifully situated.

CRAY, NORTH.—The church (St. James)

here is of no interest beyond the fact that it is very charmingly situated. The late Mr. Sims Reeves became organist at this church at the early age of fourteen.

CRAY, PAUL'S.—The church (St. Paulinus) is built mainly of flint, and is of E.E., Dec. and Perp. architecture. The W. doorway has some elegant mouldings with toothed ornament. There are several points worthy of note, such as the old entrance to the rood-loft, etc., but nothing of very special importance.

CRAY, ST. MARY.—As its name suggests, this parish has a church dedicated in honour of St. Mary. The church is much surrounded by modern buildings, chiefly in connection with the large paper-mills for which the place is famous. The church contains two monumental brasses, one to Philadelphia Greenwood, 1747, and another to Benjamin Greenwood, 1773, which are chiefly interesting from their late date, being perhaps the last of their class before the recent revival of that species of memorial.

CRAYFORD, 8 miles E.S.E. of Greenwich, is situated on the river Cray above the point where it falls into the river Darenth. The brick-earth and drift gravels of Crayford are famous on account of the large number of fossil bones of animals found there in association with many palæolithic implements. The church (St. Paulinus) is a very remarkably planned building. The nave and chancel are about equal in width, the former consisting of two broad aisles with a range of arches in the centre, while the chancel

has three divisions, a centre and a N. and S. aisle. The result is that the arches of the nave run in a line with the middle of the chancel arch. The church is of the Dec. and Perp. periods.

Crayford is a quaint little town with several old houses and a steep, winding main street.

Crundal, 7 miles S.S.W. of Canterbury, possesses a church (St. Mary) situated on elevated ground, and consisting of a nave, a chancel and a tower with a low pointed turret at the top.

Cudham is situated 6½ miles S.S.E. of Bromley on high ground. It was anciently called Codeham and Coldham, in allusion, it is said, to the bleakness of its position. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is an ancient and interesting building, containing several monuments. In the churchyard is a magnificent specimen of a yew-tree.

Cuxton is 3 miles S.W. of Rochester. The church (St. Michael) is mainly of Perp. work, with a rood-screen of the same period. It is beautifully situated, and commands a fine view over the valley of the Medway.

DARENTH.—The little village of Darenth, situated about 2 miles S. of Dartford, has acquired within the last few years considerable celebrity from the discovery of the foundations of extensive Roman buildings at a distance of somewhat less than a mile to the S. of the parish church. These foundations have been excavated, and particulars of the discoveries have been published by the Kent Archæological Society. The plan thus brought to light seems

to point to the existence of a very large building, or, more probably, a series of buildings, in some apartments of which dyeing or some similar operations have been carried on.

The parish church (St. Margaret), which has the very unusual feature of a chancel of two storeys and several indications of Saxon masonry, has been largely constructed of Roman bonding-tiles and other Roman materials. One arch seems to have been built of tufa, possibly dug in the immediate neighbourhood. It is probable that the materials from the Roman building were brought down by means of boats on the river Darenth, which flows quite near the sites of both buildings.

DARTFORD seems to have sprung up at the point where the river Darenth was crossed by the Roman Watling Street, and the place was so named from the ford. At the present time the town is famous for its powder-mills and paper-mills and other industrial pursuits, but its past history is much more interesting.

Dartford Creek, which broadens out and is navigable to the Thames, has been the means of making Dartford a town of some size, and in the process of expansion a good deal of destruction of ancient buildings must necessarily have taken place. But it is satisfactory to find that so much remains.

Dartford Priory, a house for Augustinian nuns, was founded here in the year 1355 by Edward I., and acquired great celebrity. Of course, the Priory was suppressed by Henry VIII.,

and it was converted into a residence for himself, and afterwards for Anne of Cleves. What remains of the place consists mainly of a gatehouse of the time of Henry VII., and some adjoining buildings, probably of earlier date. Remains of the stone walls, moat, etc., may still be seen. The whole place has been turned into a farmhouse and buildings.

Dartford Church (Holy Trinity) stands near the river and contains much that is noteworthy. The tower, attributed by some to Gundulf, is considered to have been originally built as a military work to guard the ford or ferry of the river. Inside the church, at the E. end of the S. chancel, is a mural painting depicting the conflict between St. George and the dragon. Beyond are two rooms built as the lodging of the priest serving the Stampit Chantry, a foundation dating from the year 1338. The upper room which served as a bed-chamber is reached by a narrow winding stone staircase, and still retains its wooden shutters to the windows. Both of the rooms are well worth a visit (a small fee is charged for admission). There are some monumental brasses in the church, but they have unfortunately been placed upon the walls, and the fumes from the gas are having the usual disastrous effect of turning them green and causing the metal to perish.

DAVINGTON, situated less than a mile to the N. of Faversham, is, perhaps, chiefly famous for its Priory, founded as a Benedictine house by Fulk de Newenham in the year 1153, and

dedicated in honour of St. Mary Magdalene. Although the annals of Davington Priory are peculiarly scanty, it appears pretty clear that the house was never very richly endowed. But there are several interesting features in the architecture of the existing buildings. There was probably a Saxon church on the site of the present one, some remains of which were standing when Fulk de Newenham founded the priory. There still exists in the tower of the church a bricked-up triangular-headed window, and there are other indications in the masonry of pre-Norm. workmanship.

One of the remarkable things about the church is that the registers exist from the sixth year of Edward VI. downwards.

Some antiquaries are of the opinion that Davington, where many Roman remains have been found, marks the site of the Durolevum of Antonine's *Itinerary*.

Davington Priory was formerly the residence of Mr. Thomas Willement, who, in 1862, published an account of the house.

DEAL, situated on the sea-coast between Ramsgate and Walmer, and a favourite resort of persons in search of bracing air and pure sea, possesses many examples of quaint red-brick 17th and 18th century houses, and a castle erected in the time of Henry VIII. This building, one of a series for the defence of the coast-line, is of small size, and built in a series of semi-circular walls, and low down, in order to escape injury from cannon-shot at sea.

There are two churches in Deal. Upper Deal Church (St. Leonard) possesses some fragments of Norm. and E.E. architecture, and one or two interesting monumental brasses. St. George's Church, in Lower Deal, has been unjustly described as "a Queen Anne structure of the most barbaric character," but it is not without merit. The pedimental front, the beautifully toned red bricks, and the quiet charm of the surrounding churchyard, are all points worthy of admiration. There are also several interesting things inside the church.

Deal is one of Lloyd's stations, has a time-ball tower by which the ships in the Downs correct their chronometers, and is interesting geologically on account of its wonderfully steep beach, and its stretches of blown sand, known as the "sand-hills".

Sandown Castle, situated about half a mile N. from Deal, is another of the series of coast defensive works of Henry VIII.'s time, now rapidly being destroyed by the sea.

Denton is 7½ miles S.S.E. of Canterbury, and has a small Dec. church (St. Mary) standing in a secluded spot.

DEPTFORD, 3 miles E. of London Bridge, and situated at the point where the river Ravensbourne falls into the Thames, has been a place of some importance from early times. Tessellated pavements and other architectural remains of the Roman period have been found 30 feet beneath the surface of the ground at the top of High Street, near New Cross

Road, and at other places. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and in Domesday Book, Deptford is referred to under its old name, Meretun or Meretone. Like Greenwich, Deptford suffered much from the incursions and ravages of the Danes.

The Church of St. Nicholas, the mother-church of the parish, was in existence in the 12th century, but probably no part of the present structure is older than the 13th century, and this is true only of the tower, the body of the church having been rebuilt or very much altered in the 17th century. Internally, the most interesting features are the beautiful carvings near the altar (which were executed by the famous Grinling Gibbons, an inhabitant of the parish), mural monuments, paintings, and some armorial glass of considerable antiquity.

In the churchyard are several remarkable headstones, one of great beauty with carvings in relief to the memory of a glazier, dated 1758.

St. Paul's Church, Deptford, a handsome structure in the classic style, was built about the year 1730. The design has been justly pronounced worthy the genius of Wren, and, although the name of the designer is not definitely known, it has been surmised that it may be Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of Wren's pupils, who was engaged upon the building of Greenwich Hospital. The altar-piece is by West, and represents the conversion of St. Paul. One of the most eminent of the rectors of this church was the celebrated Dr. Burney.

The family of Evelyn, of whom John Evelyn the diarist was the most celebrated member, long resided at Sayes Court, Deptford; and when Peter the Great came to England, disguised as a private gentleman, it was at Sayes Court that he made his home, having hired the house from the family to whom it belonged.

Modern Deptford, with its dense population and busy streets, is in some respects interesting, but decidedly not picturesque.

DETLING, 2½ miles N.E. of Maidstone, is situated amidst the beautiful scenery of the southern slope of the North Downs. The church (St. Martin) is small and only of ordinary interest. Its most important feature is a very beautiful wooden lectern made about the year 1340.

Detling Hill is a steep declivity well known as being dangerous for cyclists and difficult for horse and foot-passengers.

Ditton, 3½ miles N.W. of Maidstone, has a small church (St. Peter) of Dec. and later architecture.

Dodington or *Doddington* is situated 4½ miles S.S.E. of Sittingbourne. Its church (St. John) is important and interesting, and contains a low side window, hagioscopes, and a monument in the chancel with an inscription in Lombardic letters.

DOVER.—The importance of Dover is doubtless due to a very large extent to its situation near the Continent. From the times of Julius Cæsar downwards it has been re-

cognised as the best point for crossing the Channel, and its bold chalk cliffs have given it very great value from a military point of view. It is practically certain that advantage has been taken of its commanding hills for defensive purposes ever since prehistoric times ; and it is a remarkable fact that the present castle is still a fortified post of very great importance, whilst most of the other ancient English castles have been either allowed to fall into a ruinous condition or converted into domestic residences.

There are upon Castle Hill earthworks which are probably of pre-Roman origin, and which, it is thought, were afterwards strengthened by the Romans. The Pharos or Roman lighthouse, which still stands, and has been supposed to be the work of about the year A.D. 46, claims to be, and probably is, the oldest building standing in England. In plan it is square within and octagonal without. It stands upon a worked clay foundation, and is constructed of tufa, probably dug in the Dover Valley, and red tiles. Its present height is forty feet, but it was originally considerably higher. It was encased in an outer wall of flint about the middle of the 13th century.

St. Mary's Church in the castle stands quite near the Pharos and is one of the most interesting churches in the kingdom. Antiquaries differ as to the date of its architecture, some suggesting a Roman origin, and others, with perhaps greater reason, assigning it to the Anglo-Saxons. Before the middle of the 7th

century it served as the church of a Benedictine Monastery (St. Martin's), which was subsequently removed to a point about half a mile inland.

The castle proper has a noble keep of 12th century workmanship which probably replaced an earlier stone building, and large sums of money were expended upon it and the surrounding works, the stone for which was brought from Gravesend by water. The castle covers a space of 35 acres, and parts of it, including a fine armoury in the keep, are shown to the public. There are many points worthy of attention, including Constable's Tower, Peverell's Tower and Gate, Avranche's or De Abrinci's Tower, Cotton Tower and Gate. Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol (a curious piece of ordnance), and, perhaps, most beautiful of all, the extensive views to be obtained from it over sea and land. There is also a very impressive view of the castle to be obtained from the sea about a mile away from the shore.

Dover Priory, already referred to, is represented by a picturesque gateway, a pretty perfect refectory, upon the walls of which are traces of ancient paintings, and portions of the dormitory. The remains, which were long used as farm-buildings, have now been incorporated with the modern Dover College.

St. Mary's Church has many features worthy of note. Its tower (Norm.), with external arcading, is effective. Monumental brasses, tombs and inscriptions in memory of Samuel

Foote, dramatist (died 1777), and the Poet Churchill are among the most interesting. The building, which is considered to have been originally Saxon, stands on the foundations of Roman baths. Of course, much of the architecture is much later than Saxon times.

The Church of St. James the Apostle was a Norm. building, but has been much restored.

Remains of a wayside chapel still exist, much obscured by modern buildings, in Biggin Street and Priory Road.

St. Mary's Hospital, or Maison Dieu, established in the reign of King John, enlarged during the time of Edward I., and suppressed by Henry VIII., is now used as Dover Town Hall.

Dover possesses a magnificent harbour, and the Admiralty Pier and other works are in hand and in contemplation for the forming of an Admiralty Harbour of great extent.

The cliffs in the Dover district afford many excellent sections of the chalk, which in places contains many fossils ; and our knowledge of the geological structure of this part of Kent has been much extended by the borings recently carried out in search of coal, and for the projected Channel Tunnel. (See Cinque Ports.)

DOWN, sometimes written Downe, is 5½ miles S.S.E. of Bromley. This is a charming village, situated on the chalk plateau, just S. of the dry chalk valleys. The church (dedication unknown) is small, with a plain western tower capped by a shingled spire. There are some

interesting brasses commemorating certain members of the Petley family, and a large brass to John Vezeglini and Elizabeth his wife, dated 1606 and 1607.

The chief importance of Down unquestionably arises from the fact that at Down House the famous Dr. Charles Darwin lived for several years, and it was here that he carried on his careful observations of plants and animals, upon which he founded the brilliant conclusions published in his works. The experiments on the action of earthworms were made in some fields attached to the house. Dr. Darwin, who died at Down House in 1882, was accorded a public funeral at Westminster Abbey.

Dunkirk, an extra-parochial district 2½ miles W.N.W. of Canterbury.

Dymchurch is situated about 4 miles N.E. of New Romney, in Romney Marsh, and near the famous Dymchurch Wall, mainly an artificial mound, 20 feet in height, 20 feet broad at the top, and about 3 miles in length. It is maintained at great expense and kept carefully in repair, as a breach in it would have the effect of submerging the whole of the Marsh at high water. Near this wall remains of pottery works of the Roman age were discovered in 1844. The pottery, of which large quantities were found, consisted of pseudo-Samian (Gaulish, probably) and grey ware, like that for which Upchurch is famous. Roman coins and traces of interments were also discovered. The great importance of these remains consists in the fact

that they prove that Romney Marsh was drained before the close of the Roman occupation.

Dymchurch possesses a small church containing some Norm. architecture.

Eastbridge, in Romney Marsh, 5 miles N. of New Romney, possesses a ruined church. Eastbridge, although but a small place, is mentioned in Domesday Book, and the Manor of Eastbridge formerly extended over a great part of Dymchurch.

EASTCHURCH, in the Isle of Sheppey, 5 miles E.S.E. of Queenborough. The church is a handsome Perp. building. At an early period it was granted to the great Cistercian convent of the Dunes on the coast of Flanders. Shurland House, largely built with materials brought from Chilham Castle, and intimately connected with the Shurland family, is in this parish. (See Minster-in-Sheppey and Appendix C.)

Eastling is situated 4½ miles S.W. of Faversham on very elevated ground. Its church (St. Mary) consists of nave, two aisles, chancel, and S. or St. Katherine's chancel.

Eastry is situated 2½ miles S.S.W. of Sandwich. The church (St. Mary) is a handsome and very interesting building, and a nearly pure example of E.E. architecture. The tower, however, is partly of Norm. work. There are many extremely interesting architectural features and some ancient mural paintings.

Eastwell is 4 miles N. of Ashford, and has a church (St. Mary) of the Dec. and Perp. periods.

Ebony is a parish in the Island of Oxney.

EDENBRIDGE, situated on the river Eden and near the border of Surrey, 5 miles S. of Westerham. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a handsome and substantial building of local reddish sandstone in the Dec. and Perp. styles. There are some interesting old houses partly constructed of timber in Edenbridge.

Elham, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Folkestone, has a church (St. Mary), a building of some importance, with a massive E.E. tower and other portions of the Dec. and Perp. periods.

Elmley, an island on the S. of the Isle of Sheppey, from which it is separated by a narrow stream. It consists of rich pasturage. The church (St. James) was in a state of dilapidation about a century ago.

Elmsted is situated 6½ miles N.E. of Ashford. The church (St. James) is handsome, and contains numerous monuments of local interest.

Elmstone, 6 miles E. of Canterbury, possesses a small church (dedication unknown) in which are monuments to the families of Jaques, Hutchesson and Whitfield.

ELTHAM, barely 3 miles S.E. of Blackheath, may be justly described as one of the most interesting places, from certain points of view, in the county. Eltham Palace, by far the most important building in the parish, may first be noticed.

One writer has said of this old pile, "perhaps there is no place celebrated for its antiquity, its

architectural magnificence, and the rank of its owners, of which there remains less certain or valuable information". It is certain that no house could have seen greater vicissitudes of fortune, or fallen lower from its ancient state of grandeur. Once the abode of monarchs, and the scene of state festivals, of royal receptions and other stately functions, Eltham Palace at length became deserted; its materials were sold for what they would fetch, and the noble banqueting-hall, which happily still remains, was spared on account of the fact that its large size would make a commodious barn for the storage of corn and other farm produce. As a barn it existed for many years, and it is to that fact alone probably that its preservation to our time is due. It has now been rescued from the condition of a barn, and care is taken to prevent further decay, but its hollow-looking, unglazed windows, and the general state of desolation which reigns around, bear silent but impressive testimony to the fact that its glory has departed, and that the days of joust and tourney, of high festival and courtly throng, have passed for ever away.

From time immemorial the Manor of Eltham belonged to the Crown. There was probably a manor-house here in early times, and this with a portion of the manorial estate was given by Edward I. to John, first Baron de Vesci, of Alnwick, who died in 1288, leaving his possessions to his brother, William de Vesci. In 1297 William died also, making over his

possessions, including the Manor of Eltham, to Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, in trust for his little natural son. By a species of roguery Bek kept the possessions in his own hands, and then, probably about the year 1300, he commenced the building of Eltham Palace. The bishop made this his favourite residence, and here he died in 1311. Before this date Eltham had become associated with royalty. In 1308 Edward II., on his arrival from France with his bride, Isabella, stayed for fifteen days at Eltham Palace. After the death of the bishop, however, Eltham became a regular royal residence, and in the course of time two other royal brides were brought here to await coronation; they were Isabella of Valois, Queen of Richard II., and Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV. Three royal births have taken place within the walls of Eltham Palace, the first being that of Prince John, second son of Edward II., in 1316, who was created Earl of Cornwall, and is better known as "John of Eltham". The two other royal births were those of Phillipa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, in 1355, afterwards the Countess of March, and Bridget, the seventh daughter of Edward IV., in 1480, who became the Prioress of Dartford. During the reign of Edward III. three Parliaments were held in Eltham Palace, and in 1386 Richard II. here received a deputation from the Houses of Parliament opposing his intended invasion of France. In 1395 the same king held an important council at Eltham. For these and

other large gatherings the magnificently proportioned banqueting-hall must have been a very suitable council chamber, and it was probably with a view of providing accommodation for large companies that met here either upon state business, or at the Christmas feasts which were once prevalent, that so large a hall was constructed.

About 160 years after Bishop Bek's building, Eltham Palace was rebuilt, and the existing hall, with its beautiful timber roof and elegantly formed windows, as well as the ancient bridge which still spans the moat, date from that period. Before that time a wooden drawbridge spanned the moat. The main entrance to the palace is a massive and well-executed doorway, in the spandrels of which figures of the *rose en soleil*, a badge of Edward IV., are carved in stone.

Eltham Palace was a quadrangular building, and its principal courts were very spacious, and the moat unusually broad. The bank of the moat was a work of great labour and expense, and when completed proved a bulwark of considerable importance. On the S. side it formed a terrace fully 100 feet broad.

It is difficult to ascertain much about the ancient form of the palace and its adjacent offices, for everything save the great hall has been swept away. The space enclosed by the moat was upwards of an acre in extent, but its sides and angles were irregular. The external wall (within the moat) was built with great

care and strength, and its foundations are likely to remain long after all other traces of the palace have disappeared.

The most valuable records which have been preserved of the actual character of this interesting residence of several English kings are, first, a ground-plan made at the time when some alterations were effected in 1509; and next, the Parliamentary survey, taken immediately after the death of Charles I. From the survey, it appears that "Eltham House," as it is here called, had a capital mansion built of brick, stone and timber, and that besides the great hall it contained one fair chapel, the site of which is not now known. There were thirty-six rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars. Above stairs there were seventeen lodging-rooms on the side called the king's, while on the queen's side there were twelve others; on the prince's side there were nine lodging-rooms. In all there were thirty-eight rooms, together with various other necessary rooms and closets. There were thirty-five bays of building round the courtyard, which contained above seventy-eight rooms.

The plan already referred to shows only that part of the palace which was called the courtyard, and which, as we have just said, contained a large number of buildings, many of which are described as decayed, even at this date, 1509. According to the plan, there was a great bake-house, a privy bake-house, a store-house for the works, coal-house, scalding-house, chandlery or

store-house, slaughter-house, pantry, spicery, my lord's buttery, etc.

The decadence of Eltham may be traced pretty clearly to the rival attractions of Greenwich, a locality easily reached from London *viâ* the river Thames. Henry VIII. generally seems to have preferred Greenwich to Eltham, nevertheless he spent Christmas at the latter place on three occasions. One of these festivals was of great historic interest. Just before Christmas (some say on Christmas Eve), Cardinal Wolsey took the oath as Lord Chancellor, in the place of Archbishop Warham who had resigned. The Epiphany Festival of 1525 was held at Eltham because of the prevalence of an epidemic in London, and there were so few guests present that it was called the "still Christmas". It was on this occasion that Wolsey presented the king with the lease of Hampton Court Palace. At the same time he drew up a most minute and elaborate set of "Articles devised by the King's highness, with the advice of his council, for the establishment of good order and reformation of sundry errors and misuses in his most honourable household and chamber". These rules, known as "the Statutes of Eltham," are still preserved among the State Papers.

Well Hall is another fine old house in Eltham in which lived Margaret Roper, the daughter of Sir Thomas More. It is now converted into a farmhouse, but a portion of its ancient moat has been preserved.

Eltham Church (St. John the Baptist) is an

uninteresting building of brick and stone, much spoiled by restoration at various dates.

ERITH is situated on the Thames, 2¼ miles N. of Crayford. This place, formerly known as Lesness, was celebrated for its abbey. As they exist to-day these ruins are perhaps chiefly interesting as recalling the name of Richard de Lucy, a man who in the 12th century was distinguished in the several fields of arms, law and statecraft. He was, in fact, the founder of Lesness Abbey, and for that reason it may be convenient to give a few particulars of him before proceeding to deal with the structure and existing remains.

Richard de Lucy, chief justiciary of England, was born early in the 12th century, and is said to have come of a family of some standing and possessed of lands in Norfolk, Suffolk and Kent. He maintained the cause of Stephen in Normandy against Geoffrey of Anjou, being in command of the Castle of Falaise. By the treaty of Windsor, made at Christmas, 1153, he received the guardianship of the Tower and the Castle of Windsor. As chief justiciary and viceroy he had a long and brilliant career. On the return of Henry on 7th July, 1174, De Lucy was relieved of the duties of his high office, which he had discharged with diligence and success. De Lucy boldly opposed the king's strict enforcement of the forest laws. In 1178 he founded the Abbey of Lesness, endowed it, and had it dedicated to the honour of St. Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

In the following year, to the king's great regret, De Lucy resigned the justiciarship, and retired to the abbey, where he assumed the habit of a regular canon, and died on the 14th July, 1179. He was entombed in a noble monument within the abbey walls.

The Abbey of Westwood, Lesness, or Erith, as it has at various periods been called, was founded upon De Lucy's estate for black or Augustinian canons.

The Abbot of Lesness must have been a person of some consequence, for upon three occasions that dignitary received a summons to Parliament. In the time of Edward III., however, it was decided to reduce the number of abbots in Parliament, and the chief officer of Lesness Abbey was among the number "weeded out".

In the time of Edward I. the Abbot of Lesness claimed in the form of an Irish bull to have the wreck of the sea and the Thames within his manor, but his claim was disallowed, one Joan Pecke, as descendant of John, Earl of Athol, making out an ancient claim to take possession of wreckage and refuse of the waves within the manor.

The abbey continued without any very considerable additions of endowment till the reign of Henry VIII., when Cardinal Wolsey obtained permission to suppress it, in 1524, to assist in raising a revenue for his two colleges in Oxford and Ipswich. It was granted to him for this purpose in 1526.

The abbey site and buildings were again granted by Henry VIII. in 1534 to William Brereton, Esq., but he becoming entangled with the charges against Queen Catherine Howard, the estate was again forfeited, and was granted in 1537 to Sir Ralph Sadler, knight. Having subsequently passed through other hands, a Mr. Hawes, of London, purchased the site and buildings in the reign of Charles I., and settled it by his last will, for ever, upon the Hospital of St. Bartholomew. It is now the property of Christ's Hospital, London.

With regard to the fabric of the abbey we have not much reliable information. The walls in some parts remain standing to the height of about 8 or 10 feet, but in a very ruinous and dilapidated condition, and without a good deal of excavation it would be impossible to say precisely what the original plan of the abbey-buildings may have been. The actual site of the monastic buildings is now represented by kitchen-gardens, fruit orchards and a farmyard. Much of the material from the destroyed buildings has been utilised in the erection of other more modern structures in the neighbourhood; whilst some of the stones comprising windows were conveyed to Erith Church, where they were employed in the mending and renovation of the edifice. The present windows in the S. aisle of that church are generally understood to have been brought from the destroyed abbey at Lesness. A magnificent old barn which once belonged to the abbey

still remains, but it is in a very ruinous condition.

Near the remains of the abbey is a steep hollow, the bottom of which is occupied by a pond. This has been identified as the site of a shipbuilding dock in Roman times, but the channel connecting it with the river Thames has become much obscured.

The church (St. John) is mainly of E.E. and Dec. architecture, but it has been considerably restored.

Ewell, sometimes known as Temple Ewell, is situated 3 miles N.W. of Dover. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is of Norm., E.E. and Dec. architecture. It contains a curious 14th century marble tomb with a marginal inscription. The manor was granted to the Knights Templars before the year 1185, and the house in which they lived was situated about 1 mile from the church. It was at Temple Ewell that King John first met Pandulf before resigning his crown at Dover.

EYNESFORD is beautifully situated in the valley of the river Darenth, 1 mile S. of Farningham.

From the *Textus Roffensis* it appears that Eynesford was in the possession of a Saxon nobleman named Leofric, and, further, it appears that there was a dispute between him and the churches of Canterbury and Rochester which was finally adjusted by Archbishop Dunstan in a full court held at Crayford.

Some time after this dispute the manorial

rights of Eynesford were enjoyed by a family of some note, who, according to Philipott, took their name from this place. During the reign of Henry II., Archbishop Becket, who resided at Otford Castle, had a dispute with William de Eynesford about the presentation to the church of this parish, and this dispute it has been asserted was the ground of the last quarrel between the Primate and the King. After Becket's martyrdom, the popular feeling was so roused against all the enemies of the Archbishop, that the holder of these estates, among others, was excommunicated, and their castles left, from superstitious feeling, untenanted, and suffered to fall into decay. Eynesford Castle appears to have been so neglected, and to date its ruin from that period. There is no evidence, either documentary or traditional, of its having been inhabited since. In the time of Edward I. this place was possessed by the family of Criol. It then passed by sale to the Zouch family of Harringworth. Subsequently it was owned by the Chaworth family, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was purchased by Sir Percival Hart.

The outer or curtain-wall, which sixty years ago was described as probably one of the most perfect specimens remaining in this country, is of an irregular polygonal oval, or horseshoe shape, formed of no less than twenty unequal sides. It is nearly thirty feet in height from the outer level of the ground to the top of the wall. It contains but few openings, and these are largely constructed of Roman tiles—materials

probably obtained from some destroyed Roman building in the neighbourhood. On the S. side there were two sallyports. The principal opening, which has every appearance of being one of the original entrances to the castle, is on the N. side and in a fairly perfect state, situated about 25 feet above the present level of the ground on the outside. The wall here, as in one other division on the S. side, is made of an extra thickness, as if to contain some arrangements not required in other portions of it. The opening, or doorway, is 3 feet wide and 6 feet high; and externally were the corbel stones, which supported a timber platform, or landing-place, from which a ladder was dropped to enable any one to mount and get admission.

On passing the doorway, the visitor arrives at a small chamber, hollowed out of the wall, 6 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches wide and 6 feet high. The floor must have corresponded roughly with the level of the first floor of the keep, with which it was probably connected by some kind of passage or drawbridge. There was another entrance about 60 feet to the E. of that just described.

The keep is a parallelogram in its plan, its outer walls being 5 feet in thickness, and strengthened by five buttresses of unequal projection. It is supposed that the most eastern of the buttresses may have indicated the position of the fireplaces in the upper rooms, or above the curtain-wall a look-out chamber might have

been hollowed out in it, commanding a view over the causeway and ford. The original height of the keep was probably the same as its extreme length, namely, a little over 58 feet. The width of the keep was just half this, namely, slightly more than 29 feet.

During the long years of neglect, extending over several centuries, which have elapsed since this fortress was inhabited, a great quantity of rubbish had accumulated around the keep. Moreover, some of the original features were obscured or destroyed in the time of Henry VIII., when the ruins were converted into stables, but in the year 1835 all the modern erections were removed and a very careful examination of the walls was made by several antiquaries interested in the building. Workmen were employed in removing the vast heap of earth and rubbish, and the whole was cleared to the depth of 8 or 9 feet down to the very footings, when the entire plan, with its winding staircase, another room with a chimney, a necessarium, etc., were discovered.

It was found that the general character of the castle, its entrance, and certain other of its arrangements, indicated a great similarity to the fine old Norm. Castle at Rochester, although of course this was on a much humbler scale than that. The position of the keep at one extremity of its courtyard was that usually adopted.

Eynesford Castle in the days of the Norman or early Plantagenet kings must have been a

fortress of considerable strength and security. From the remains which exist, and from the ground-plan uncovered about sixty years ago, a suggested restoration of the castle was made out, and it is clear from that that Eynesford Castle must have been an imposing pile when it was an inhabited and armed fortress.

Eynesford church (St. Martin) is of Norm. and E.E. architecture. The western tower, which is of Norm. work, is surmounted by a handsome shingled spire, which forms a valuable feature in the scenery of the valley.

Eythorne is situated 6 miles N.N.W. of Dover. Its church (St. Peter and St. Paul) possesses E.E., Dec. and Perp. features. The ancient font is, or was, a circular leaden bowl dated 1628.

Fairfield is situated towards the western boundary of Romney Marsh in an extremely dreary and unsheltered situation. It possesses a brick church (St. Thomas à Becket) of little architectural interest, but remarkable as having been a hiding-place for smuggled goods.

FARLEIGH, EAST, 2½ miles S.S.W. of Maidstone. The church (dedication unknown) is largely built of Kentish rag, the excellent building stone dug in the neighbourhood, and is mainly in the Perp. style.

FARLEIGH, WEST, 3½ miles S.W. of Maidstone. The church (All Saints) is small, but beautifully situated on the Medway, and commanding a rich view. It contains some Norm. work.

FARNBOROUGH, 4 miles S.S.E. of Bromley. The church (St. Giles) had an E.E. chancel, and a nave and some other parts rebuilt in 1639, but the whole building has been much modernised or rebuilt quite lately. The custom of strewing the church with reeds on the first Sunday after the dedication festival was formerly kept up, and is said to have been originated as a memorial to a Mr. Dalton who was saved from drowning by means of reeds. Dr. Thomas Young, the celebrated physician, physicist and Egyptologist, was buried at Farnborough in 1829.

FARNINGHAM is charmingly situated in the valley of the river Darenth, 4½ miles S. of Dartford. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) consists of a spacious nave and narrow chancel with a square tower (partly rebuilt) at the W. end. The most notable thing in the church is the handsome carved Perp. font. The body of the church is mainly E.E., the tower Perp.

FAVERSHAM, 8 miles W.N.W. of Canterbury, a town of some importance from early times, a circumstance which is probably due to its situation on a navigable creek. Stephen and Matilda founded an important Cluniac abbey here (1147-49), dedicated to St. Saviour in allusion to a relic of the Holy Cross given by Godfrey of Bouillon. The Abbot of Faversham held his lands in chief, and had a seat in Parliament. Little, if anything, now remains of the abbey except the handsome church (St. Mary of Charity), which is a very fine and spacious building that probably formed the abbey church

originally. It has, however, suffered much from restoration, and the singularly light and handsome stone spire supported on flying buttresses, and built in imitation of that of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London, is modern. Mural paintings of considerable artistic merit and several ancient wooden stalls remain. There are monumental brasses and several other memorials of the departed.

The town contains several excellent examples of timber-houses.

FAWKHAM is 5 miles S.E. of Dartford, and possesses an ancient and interesting church (St. Mary), consisting of a nave, a chancel and a low pointed steeple. Over the W. doorway is, or was, a curiously painted window with the figure of William de Fawkham habited as a pilgrim and holding a book in the right hand; also the figures of our Lord and the Blessed Virgin.

FOLKESTONE is situated 5 miles W.S.W. of Dover. The church (St. Mary and St. Eanswith) is one of the most beautiful in the county, with portions of Norm., E.E. and later work, including some rebuilding or restoration in 1870. In the N. wall of the chancel is a very beautiful high tomb under a canopy with effigy of an armed knight. The relics of St. Eanswith (the local saint) have been preserved near the altar. Perhaps the most noteworthy features are the beautiful modern mural decoration and a portion (recently restored) of a churchyard cross.

The old High Street of Folkestone, a very narrow and steep thoroughfare, presents a

curious contrast to the modern streets and villas which have been built since Folkestone became a fashionable watering-place.

FOOT'S CRAY. (See Cray, Foot's.)

FORDWICH is 2 miles E.N.E. of Canterbury. This quaint little town was once a borough and a place of far more consequence than it is at the present day. Even now it is a member of the Sandwich Cinque Port. In the Town Hall there is still preserved a ducking-stool. Fordwich, which lies on the river Stour, here flowing in two streams, was formerly celebrated for its red and very large trout. The church (St. Mary) is an extremely interesting building with Norm. work in the chancel, and a quaint tower crowned by a shingled spire.

FRINSTEAD or FRINSTED is situated 4¼ miles S.S.W. of Sittingbourne. The church (St. Dunstan) is a handsome building with some Norm. work, but mainly consisting of later work.

FRINDSBURY, 1½ miles N.W. of Rochester, has a church (All Saints) with a western tower capped by a heavy shingled spire. It is of E.E. and later architecture. Some interesting mural paintings were discovered here in 1883.

Frittenden, 4¼ miles N.N.E. of Cranbrook, has a Perp. church (St. Mary) which has undergone restoration.

GILLINGHAM is 2 miles E.N.E. of Rochester, and has a church (St. Mary) of large size, and with the rather unusual Kentish feature of a clerestory. It is a building of various dates,

and contains some remains of very fine monumental brasses.

GODMERSHAM is charmingly situated on the river Stour, 6 miles N.N.E. of Ashford. The church (St. Lawrence), which is well placed and forms a remarkably pretty picture as seen from the railway between Canterbury and Wye, is mainly of E.E., Dec. and Perp. workmanship.

Goodneston (usually called and sometimes written *Gunston*) is 2½ miles S.S.E. of Wingham. The church (Holy Cross) has a nave, aisle, two chancels, and a beacon-tower at the W. end. It was mainly built in the reign of Edward III. Nearly half of the chancel floor is covered by slabs of cast-iron, each about 4 feet by 2 feet, bearing the arms of Sir Brooke Bridges, whose family vault they cover.

Goodneston (near Faversham), 2 miles E. of Faversham, and nearly 2 miles S. of Graveny, is a small parish situated upon low, flat and generally speaking unhealthy ground. The church (St. Bartholomew) has a nave and a chancel, and in the porch lies buried William Benet, Rector of Goodneston, who died in 1490.

GOUDHURST is 3½ miles N.W. of Cranbrook. The church (St. Mary) is a large, handsome building, and contains numerous tombs and monumental remains. Among them are the interesting wooden effigies of a knight and lady of the 16th century and some brasses. The church has undergone restoration.

GRAIN is an island situated at the mouth of the

river Medway, and opposite Sheerness-on-Sea. The church (St. James) was once attached to the nunnery of Minster, Sheppey. It contains a monumental brass to John Hykk and wife, 1494.

GRAVENY, 2 miles E.N.E. of Faversham. The church is of the E.E. period, and contains several brasses, including one to the memory of Sir John Martin (1436), Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

GRAVESEND, on the River Thames, is 20 miles E.S.E. of London, but 27 miles if the winding course of the river be followed. Its position at the entrance of the Port of London has made it a place of considerable consequence for a long period, and Gravesend has been a municipal borough from the time of Queen Elizabeth downwards. All ships bound for foreign parts are bound to call here to take a pilot on board, and ships arriving are here boarded by Custom House officers. The church (St. George) was built between 1731 and 1733, and replaces one which was destroyed by fire in 1727. A still earlier church is said to have been situated to the W. of the present building, but as it was not conveniently placed, a licence was obtained to build at a more suitable place a church in its stead. The expansion of Gravesend has been rapid, and few traces of the ancient place remain, but the streets are not devoid of picturesqueness, and there is a general appearance of richly toned red brick-work which is decidedly pleasing.

Chalk is extensively dug in the Gravesend district, and an old and disused chalk-pit has been ingeniously converted into charming pleasure-gardens, and called the Rosherville Gardens, a place much in vogue in the last century, and advertised as "the place to spend a happy day".

GREENWICH, situated on the banks of the Thames, and only 4 miles S.E. of London, appears to have been an important place from the earliest times of which history has preserved any account. It was the Grenovicum of the Romans, and the Grenewic or Grenevic of the Saxons. Together with Deptford and Lewisham it was, about the year 900, given to the Abbey of St. Peter at Ghent by Eltruda, niece of King Alfred the Great and wife of Earl Baldwin of Flanders. In the time of Ethelred, in 1012, the whole of the Danish fleet laid here for three or four years together, their army being entrenched on the high ground of Greenwich Park and Blackheath. From this point the Danes over-ran Kent, proceeding as far as Canterbury, which they sacked, and brought back to Greenwich as a prisoner Archbishop Alphege. After being confined for some months the archbishop was martyred, and the present parish church is dedicated in honour of St. Alphege on that account.

When the alien priories were suppressed in 1414, Greenwich became the property of the Crown, and in 1415 Henry V. made his residence here. Henry VI. granted Greenwich to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who com-

menced to build a palace. Later on the old house was pulled down and a new residence was built on the site of the present Greenwich Hospital. Henry VII. having secured possession, enlarged the palace, and here were born Henry VIII., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and many other royal personages.

Greenwich Palace was the scene of many royal marriages, royal Christmas celebrations, and of the death of Edward VI. When the palace came into the possession of James I. a new brick front on the garden side was built. It afterwards passed into the hands of Charles I., Cromwell and Charles II. The last-named pulled down the old house and erected part of a very fine palace which Mary, the wife of William of Orange, converted into a hospital for seamen.

The chief points of interest in the present building are the Painted Hall (painted by Sir James Thornhill), the naval and other pictures, and the Naval Museum.

Standing on an eminence in the adjoining park is the Royal Observatory. This was founded in 1675 "expressly for the aid of astronomy and navigation, for promoting methods of determining longitude at sea, and more especially for determining the moon's motions". Of course the scope of the institution has been much enlarged since, and at the present time photo-heliographic, spectroscopic, meteorological and magnetic investigations and observations are carried on, and a system of correct time is

maintained throughout the country by means of time-signals and clocks electrically controlled by a standard clock in the Observatory. There are some fine views from the Observatory Hill.

Some interesting Roman antiquities, consisting of fragments of inscribed marble slabs, carved bone objects, coins, and traces of foundations of a house, have recently been discovered in Greenwich Park.

Greenwich Church was designed by John James, with a square tower over which is a cupola supported by Corinthian pillars. It has some fine stained glass and altar decorations (the latter by Sir James Thornhill), a melodious ring of bells, and many interesting associations.

West Combe, an ancient manor of Greenwich, was the residence of the Duke of Bolton and his second wife Lavinia Fenton, an actress well known for her impersonation of the part of "Polly Peechem".

Guston is a small parish situated 2½ miles N. of Dover. The church (St. Martin) is small, and has some portions of Norm. architecture.

Hadlow is 3½ miles N.E. of Tunbridge. The church (St. Mary) is a large, but somewhat "restored," building. It is mainly constructed of Kentish rag, and built in the Dec. and Perp. styles.

Hackington. (See St. Stephen's.)

HALDEN, HIGH, 3¼ miles N.N.E. of Tenterden, lies in an inaccessible district, the roads of which are described as scarcely passable in the

driest weather. The church (St. Mary) has a curious wooden steeple, and possesses architecture of the Norm., Dec. and Perp. periods.

HALLING, 3½ miles S.S.W. of Rochester, is close by the river Medway. The church (St. John), which was partly built in the E.E. period, partly in the Perp., and partly in quite modern times, possesses some interesting monumental brasses, etc.

Close by are the remains, now sadly mutilated, of one of the houses of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Cement factories abound in this neighbourhood.

HALSTED lies 5½ miles N.N.W. of Sevenoaks. The church (St. Margaret) possesses monumental brasses, a large slab of Purbeck or Bethersden marble with inscription, and several other interesting features.

HALSTOW is situated 5½ miles N.N.E. of Rochester. The church (St. Margaret) has a low pointed spire, a nave, two aisles and a chancel, but is not particularly interesting.

Ham, 2 miles S.S.W. of Sandwich, possesses a very small church (St. George), in which are some memorials of local families.

HARBLEDOWNE, 1 mile W. of Canterbury, is a peculiarly charming village, and from the high ground over which the main road passes, a very fine general view of Canterbury and its cathedral may be obtained. The church (St. Michael) was very much restored in 1829, and does not call for particular remark; but the ancient hospital, which was founded by

Archbishop Lanfranc about 1084 for lepers, and rebuilt principally of brick in the time of James II., is of great interest. It possesses seven mazers, or bowls, one being inscribed in French: "Guy of Warwick is his name who here slays the Dragon".

HARRIETSHAM lies 7½ miles E.S.E. of Maidstone, and has a fine church (St. John the Baptist) with some Norm. features, E.E. work, and a Perp. tower and wooden screen. There are some interesting memorials to the Stede family and others.

HARDRES, LOWER, 3 miles S. of Canterbury, is a small parish with an ancient church (St. Mary), containing a font of Bethersden marble.

HARDRES, UPPER, is situated 4½ miles S. of Canterbury. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) contains numerous monuments, some of which are of the early part of the 15th century.

Hartley lies 6½ miles S.E. of Dartford, in an out-of-the-way situation. The church (All Saints) possesses some Norm. features and some remarkably good old iron-work on the door.

HARTLIP lies 5½ miles E.S.E. of Chatham and 2 miles S.W. of Newington, and has a church (St. Michael) of considerable size and interest. It is largely of E.E. and Dec. architecture, and contains two late brasses.

HARTY, an island on the S.E. side of the Isle of Sheppey, from which it is divided by a narrow stream. The church (St. Thomas) is small, and possesses an ancient church chest, upon which is a carving representing a tilting match.

HASTINGLEIGH is situated 6 miles E.N.E. of Ashford, and possesses an ancient church (St. Mary) with a square tower at the W. end of the S. side.

HAWKHURST is situated on the Sussex border, 4¼ miles S.S.W. of Cranbrook. The church (St. Lawrence) is a large and handsome structure entirely embattled and well placed upon an eminence. It is said to have been built by an Abbot of Battle in the time of Edward III., but it has later work.

Hawkhurst lies in a very inaccessible position in the Weald, and its inhabitants were formerly much given to smuggling.

Hawking is 2½ miles N. of Folkestone, and has a small and unimportant church (St. Michael).

HAYES, 2 miles S.S.E. of Bromley, is celebrated for its extensive Common, covered by heath, furze and wild fern. Several neolithic hut-floors and neolithic implements, including the floor of a flint factory, have been discovered on this interesting expanse of uncultivated ground. The church (St. Mary) stands upon the site of a Roman building, and bears traces of Norm., E.E. and later periods, but it has been much enlarged and restored at various times.

Hayes Place, which adjoins the church, was once the residence of Earl Chatham, and it was here, after his seizure in the House of Lords, that he was brought, and here he died. His second son, the famous William Pitt, was born at Hayes Place.

HEADCORN lies 11 miles W. of Ashford, and is a small town of some local importance. The handsome church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is of Dec. and Perp. architecture, and contains, among other things, good painted glass, founder's tomb, and wooden rood-screen.

HERNE, 5½ miles N.N.E. of Canterbury, is perhaps best known as the mother-parish of Herne Bay, the celebrated seaside resort which has been named after it. Herne is charmingly situated amongst trees and delightful scenery. The church (St. Martin) is a large and handsome structure, with a peculiarly pleasing approach through an avenue of trees. It consists of nave and chancel, each with two aisles, and a massive western tower, principally of E.E. work, at the end of the N. aisle. The N. chancel is known as the Milles Chapel, and is enclosed by an ancient wooden rood-screen. There are several important monumental brasses and other monuments, and near the entrance to the church is an ancient priest's chair of oak.

HERNE BAY, situated on the sea-shore about 1½ miles N. of Herne, has been highly praised for its salubrity, and offers the usual attractions to be found at a seaside resort. The foreshore is rather muddy, but the hills to the E. and much of the country inland afford very pleasant walks. Between Herne Bay and Reculvers the cliffs are mainly of London clay, and many fossils may be found on the shore, washed out of the cliffs by the action of the sea. At Oldhaven Gap are some interesting sections of

strata from which the familiar Oldhaven Beds have been named. (See Reculver.)

HERNEHILL is 3½ miles E.S.E. of Faversham. The church (St. Michael) is charmingly situated near a village green which grows some fine walnut trees. It is a building mainly in the Perp. style.

HEVER is situated on the River Medway, 7½ miles W.S.W. of Tunbridge. The church (St. Peter), which stands upon rising ground, has a good Perp. western tower, capped by an elegant shingled spire. There are several brasses, one of which, in memory of Sir Thomas Bullen, Knight of the Garter, 1538, is particularly fine and interesting.

Hever Castle, which lies in the valley below, is the most important building in the neighbourhood. It presents a curious mixture of the domestic house and the feudal castle. It was erected about the middle of the 15th century, and remains practically in its original condition. The house is built round a small courtyard about 40 feet square, and is still surrounded by its moat. A castellated gateway on the E. side is approached by a bridge and stone thrown across the water. The actual doorway is occupied by stout oaken portcullis and doors. The banqueting-hall, and the gallery under the roof on the W. side of the house, are features worthy of note.

Hever Castle was the home of the Boleyn family, famous for its connection with Henry VIII.

HIGH HALDEN. (See Halden, High.)

HEVER·CASTLE·

Highham, 4¼ miles N.N.W. of Rochester, is perhaps best known on account of its canal which, passing through the chalk hills by a tunnel, connects the rivers Thames and Medway. The church (St. Mary) contains examples of Norm., Dec. and Perp. architecture.

HINXHILL is 2¼ miles E. of Ashford, and possesses a church (St. Mary) with E.E. features, a monumental brass, and a reading-desk constructed out of some ancient screen-work.

Hoath, formerly called Hoad Borough, is 1 mile S.E. of Herne. The church (St. Mary) is small, mainly of Dec. architecture, and not particularly interesting.

HOLLINGBOURNE is prettily situated 5 miles E.S.E. of Maidstone. The church (All Saints) is of the Dec. and Perp. periods, has a handsome wooden pulpit, and contains tombs of the Culpepers. The embroidered velvet hangings for the pulpit and the altar were worked by the Ladies Culpeper during the Commonwealth and presented at the Restoration, and are the subject of some curious local traditions.

HOO, ST. MARY, 5 miles N.N.E. of Gillingham, is a small parish, with a church (St. Mary) of no great interest.

HOO, ST. WERBURG, is 3¼ miles N.E. of Rochester. The church (St. Werburg) is a building mainly in the Perp. style, and containing some monumental brasses.

Hope, All Saints, is in Romney Marsh, 1½ miles N.W. of New Romney, and has a ruined church.

HORSMONDEN, 3 miles N.E. of Lamberhurst, is beautifully situated among well-wooded scenery. The church (St. Margaret) has Dec. and Perp. architecture.

HORTON KIRBY, 4 miles S.S.E. of Dartford, is a large parish situated in the valley of the river Darenth. The remains of Horton Castle, which were formerly extensive, are said to be now represented by certain portions incorporated in the buildings of Court Lodge which stands near the church. Another ancient house in the parish is known as Franks. The church (St. Mary) is cruciform in plan with a central modern tower. The chiefly remarkable features are the wide nave and the four lofty arches under the tower.

Horton, Monk's. (See Monk's Horton.)

HOTHFIELD, 2½ miles W.N.W. of Ashford, is situated on the high road between Ashford and Maidstone. The church (St. Mary) is small, and possesses a curious monument commemorating Sir John Tufton and Olympia, his wife.

HOUGHAM, 2½ miles S.W. of Dover, has a small and ancient church (St. Lawrence) which formerly belonged to St. Martin's Priory at Dover. The church contains several monuments of local interest.

Hucking, 6 miles E.N.E. of Maidstone, lies on the wild and unproductive chalk plateau. The church (St. Margaret) is, as might be expected, small and not very interesting.

Hunton (called in ancient deeds Huntingdon),

is 4½ miles S.S.W. of Maidstone. The church (St. Mary) is chiefly remarkable for its monuments to the Fane, Burston and Clinton families.

Hurst, 5 miles W. of Hythe, is situated close by the border of Romney Marsh. The church (St. Leonard) has been in a ruinous condition since 1530.

HYTHE is 11 miles W.S.W. of Dover. The chief interest of Hythe unquestionably centres in the extraordinary collection of human skulls preserved in the crypt of the church. This church (St. Leonard) is a very handsome structure with a magnificent chancel built early in the 13th century. But many traces of the original Norm. church exist.

Hythe, West, is situated in Romney Marsh. Its church has long been destroyed.

ICKHAM is 4½ miles E. of Canterbury. One of the points of interest about this place is that it possesses the site and doubtless the footings of the foundation of a Roman house. The cruciform church (St. John the Evangelist) is partly of Norm. and partly of 12th century work, whilst its chancel was built in the 13th century and its chantries in the 14th century. There is an interesting tomb, with effigy under canopy, of a knight of about 1350.

Ifield, 2½ miles S. of Gravesend, has a very small church (St. Margaret), rebuilt in 1596.

IGHTHAM is 10 miles W. of Maidstone. Ightham church (St. Peter) is a building of great interest, and contains numerous monuments.

There is a fine prehistoric camp at Ightham, around which many neolithic remains have been discovered by Mr. B. Harrison and others. Numerous palæolithic implements also have been found in the district.

The village, which may be correctly described as one of the most beautiful and beautifully situated in the county, contains some ancient houses with gables enriched with carved barge-boards.

Ightham Mote, or Mote House as it is often called, is unquestionably the most charming of all the old houses of Kent. It is built around a square courtyard, and surrounded by a well-filled moat. If the latter has tended to make the house somewhat damp and unhealthy, the delicate tones it has given the old stone walls amply atone for that trifling inconvenience. The building is of three well-defined styles: (1) Dec., to which the hall and adjacent buildings belong; (2) Perp., as shown in the entrance tower and the many fine barge-boards, other woodwork and windows, etc., and (3) late Tudor, represented by the domestic chapel and other features. The hall may be pronounced, without fear of contradiction, one of the most charming examples of its class, and built during the early part of the 14th century.

Ivychurch is about 5 miles N.W. of New Romney, and is situated in the very midst of Romney Marsh. The church (St. George) is a remarkably spacious and handsome building, and much larger than the population of the parish

IGHTHAM MOTE

can ever have required. It was built mainly towards the close of the Dec. period of architecture, and, as it has suffered less from restoration than from neglect, deserves careful study. The following are the more remarkable features: The tie-beam and king-post roof; old pews, 4 ft. 9 ins. high; mediæval benches with beautiful carving; traceried screen separating the three chancels; late 17th century screen at W. end of nave; and a parvise over the S. porch.

IWADE is 3 miles N. of Sittingbourne, and near the marshes of the Medway. The church (All Saints) is small, rude in character, and of Dec. and Perp. architecture.

KEMSING is situated 3 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks, and its church (St. Edith) stands not far from the ancient roadway known as the Pilgrims' Way. In the church are a very fine (restored) chancel screen, mural paintings, and a monumental brass to Thomas de Hop, a priest, of about the year 1320. St. Edith's Well, once reputed to possess the valuable property of bestowing fecundity upon barren women, stands in the village, and has been cleaned out and put in good order during recent years.

KENNARDINGTON is situated on high ground overlooking Romney Marsh and about 3 miles N.E. of Appledore. The church (St. Mary), mainly in the Perp. style, has undergone much mutilation. It has a low tower at the W. end of the N. aisle. The font is of brick.

KENNINGTON is 2½ miles N.N.E. of Ash-

ford. Its church (St. Mary) possesses a fine tower and beacon turret at the W. end, nave, S. aisle, chancel and S. chancel. It is partly of Norm. architecture, but mainly later. The church was restored in 1851.

KESTON is 4 miles S. of Bromley, and its church (dedication unknown) stands quite away from the village. Upon close inspection it seems that at least a part of the structure is of Anglo-Saxon architecture, and the other, although later, is transitional Norm. or E.E., with various inserted windows, etc., which have been added when different restorations have been carried out. In the centre of the church is an inscribed gravestone for Sir Robert Belknap, Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Richard II. The communion table has an interesting inlaid wooden top, probably of the 17th century. Mrs. Craik, the celebrated author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, is buried in the churchyard.

Holwood Park, one of the finest seats in the S.E. of England, is close by Keston Church. Its boundary fence encloses remains of a prehistoric earthwork which was much damaged by being partly levelled for the purpose of making a garden here when William Pitt, the great statesman, possessed Holwood. In Holwood Park stands an old oak under which the famous meeting took place between Pitt and Wilberforce at which it was determined to bring in a bill to abolish slavery. This historic event is suitably recorded on a stone seat close by.

On an eminence, known as War Bank, to the N.W. of Keston Church, several Roman remains in the form of the foundations of buildings, fragments of wall-painting, bonding-tiles, coins, stone coffins, etc., have been found at various times. The foundations of a circular tomb are still visible above the surface of the ground. It has been surmised that this was the site of the Roman station Noviomagus, but the point awaits final settlement.

KINGSNORTH is situated 2 miles S. of Ashford. The church (St. Michael) contains Norm. and later architectural features, and a monumental brass dated 1579. The church has been much renovated.

KINGSTON is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.S.E. of Canterbury, and has a small church (St. Giles), containing a piscina with a wooden shelf and a wooden font.

KNOCKHOLT, also written Nockholt, 5 miles N.W. of Sevenoaks, lies upon the high ground of the chalk plateau.

Knowlton, 4 miles S.W. of Sandwich, is a very small parish, and has a small church (St. Clement), in which are some monuments of local interest.

LAMBERHURST is situated near the Sussex boundary, 14 miles S.S.W. of Maidstone. The church (St. Mary) is a picturesque building of grey stone, comprising architectural features of the Norm. and later periods. There is a fine yew-tree in the churchyard. Lamberhurst was once celebrated for its Wealden iron-smelting works.

LANGDON, EAST, 3 miles N.N.E. of Dover, is pleasantly situated among rural surroundings. The church (St. Augustine) possesses one small brass, and a remarkable piece of mediæval embroidery representing the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, which once formed a cope, but was subsequently used as a pulpit-cloth, and is now carefully preserved in a glazed frame in the church.

LANGDON, WEST, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Dover. An abbey for White Canons of the Premonstratensian Order was founded here in 1192, and remains of it still exist. The church is in ruins.

LANGLEY is 4 miles S.E. of Maidstone. The church (St. Mary) contains Perp. details, and has been restored and reseated.

LARKFIELD is a hamlet about 1 mile to the W. of Aylesford, containing some fine examples of early 15th century half-timber houses.

LEE is situated at the southern edge of Blackheath. The church (St. Margaret), which has been rebuilt, contains some interesting monumental brasses. Many changes in the parish have been caused by the large number of new houses recently built.

LEEDS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Maidstone, is celebrated chiefly for its stately castle, an edifice which occupies a very important place among the castellated buildings of the county, and one which has been the scene of much that is noteworthy in the history of Kent.

The tradition is that there has been a fortress

LEEDS CASTLE

of some kind on the site of Leeds Castle ever since the 9th century. At that time one, Led, Ledan or Ledian, is said to have erected a castle here, and it is supposed that this fortress was laid waste by the Danes, and not restored until after the Conquest. Its chief defence was probably a strong wooden palisade, and we can hardly expect that any portion of it would be still in existence, and therefore we cannot ascertain the precise form of the Saxon building here.

It may be well to explain at the outset that Leeds Castle stands upon three rocky knolls, of which two are islands in a lake of 15 acres, and the third occupies the central part of the artificial bank by which the waters are retained.

Generally speaking, the castle is a concentric structure, after the plan much in use in the latter period of the reign of Henry III. and throughout that of Edward I. The keep or "Gloriette" is a shell wall rising from the deep water around it to a considerable height, and containing apartments round a central court—a usual arrangement in Norman shell keeps. This shell contains the chapel and the kitchen, and the date of the masonry is partly of the time of Edward I., partly of that of Henry VIII., and partly modern. This smaller island is supposed to have been the original stronghold of those who first appropriated the spot, but the very earliest work now existing at Leeds Castle—the curious vaulted cellar—is thought to be the work of Robert de Crevecœur, who founded Leeds Priory in 1119.

The probability is that much of the fabric was remodelled, if not entirely rebuilt, by Edward I. Sir Henry Guildford, custos here for Henry VIII., seems to have removed part of the earlier building, and to have built a spacious hall, a large fragment of which is the present kitchen. During the reign of Charles II. these additions were much injured by fire, so that most of the buildings next the court are modern. Still, the general type and arrangement was evidently preserved; and there is little doubt that this structure represents a late Norman shell, if not an earlier Saxon house of timber. A bridge of two storeys, formerly a drawbridge, connects the keep with the larger island.

The larger island contains the main building. This was entirely rebuilt in 1822 by Mr. Fiennes Wykeham Martin, who expended upon the castle much more than the sum of thirty thousand pounds which was left to him for its restoration by his mother's second cousin, General Philip Martin. The remains of a Jacobean mansion, which had been built about 1616, by Sir Richard Smythe, had to be pulled down to make room for the present handsome apartments. At the extreme eastern point of this central island stands the only bastion which retains its roofed superstructure of half timber and plaster, probably erected by Henry VIII. In this division of the castle is a very remarkable bath which was constructed for the use of Edward I. in 1291-92. This is now used as

a boathouse. It communicates with the lake by a passage in which are seen the grooves for the portcullis, and the recesses for the oblique gates by means of which the water was retained or excluded.

The third great division of the castle is the barbican. This consists of three parts which were isolated by wet ditches. It had three entrances, each being supplied with drawbridge, gateway and portcullis. The three met upon a central plot, open towards the fortress, and whence sprang the bridge leading up to the great gateway. One division of the barbican contains the mill, a strongly fortified building, in advance of which were the barriers covering the southern approach. This triple arrangement of a barbican is a very important and probably unique feature. The object of its lateral gates was the defence of the dam, which otherwise might have been mined and cut through.

For more than two and a half centuries Leeds Castle was one of the royal residences. Like so many other Kentish estates, it fell into the possession of Bishop Odo, at the Conquest. The family of Crevecœur, who next held it, were compelled by the defeat of Lewes to yield it up to Robert de Leybourne, a powerful Kentish baron, father of that William whose unscrupulous boldness is well described in the Roll of Caerlaverock, which designates him as "A valiant man, without 'but' and 'if'".

Disputes followed and gave Edward I. an

opportunity of establishing his right to Leeds Castle by a strong hand. He gave to the fief the character of a royal manor, and was a frequent visitor at the castle. By Edward it was settled upon the Queen, part of whose funeral charges were incurred here in 1291. Here also the King founded a chantry in the castle chapel for her soul's health, and it was about this time that he caused the bath to be constructed.

Leeds Castle continued to be settled upon Queens for several subsequent reigns, and it was also much used for the reception of visitors of distinction who rested here on their journeys between Dover and London.

The property seems to have passed by exchange to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, a great lord, who in 1321 was away in the North plotting with other barons the fall of Despenser, while his wife and children remained in the castle. One night, in the midsummer of 1321, Queen Isabella, with a large retinue, presented herself at the gates of Leeds Castle, demanding hospitality. The constable, fearing her designs, boldly refused her admission. "Nor Queen, nor any other," said he, "should enter without his lord's order." The royal party made an instant, but unsuccessful attack, in which several men-at-arms were killed. This incident led to the siege of the castle by a large force under the command of Aymer de Valence. From the 28th October until the 1st November the castle held out, when the whole matter was

settled by a surrender to the King in person. The constable and twelve of his men were hanged and Lady Badlesmere and her children were committed to the Tower of London.

Edward II. was thenceforth a frequent visitor to the castle, his last visit being on 15th June, 1326. Edward III. and Richard II. both settled the castle upon their Queens. Henry IV. visited the place, and in 1416 the Emperor Sigismund was entertained here on his return from London to Dover. In 1418 Joan, mother to the Duke of Brittany and step-mother to the King, was brought here a prisoner, and here she continued to reside after she had regained her liberty. In 1441 Duchess Eleanor of Gloucester was tried for sorcery in the chapel by Archbishop Chichele.

In the time of Edward VI. the castle came into the possession of Sir Anthony St. Leger. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Smith and Colpeper families. In 1655 the Government acquired the place for the safe keeping of about 600 French and Dutch prisoners, under the general charge of John Evelyn, and in due time this fine old castle came into the possession of the Wykeham Martins, its present owners.

Leeds Priory, which once stood at some little distance from the castle, was founded in 1119 by Robert de Crevecœur for Augustinian canons. This was an important monastic establishment and it possessed a large church, but nearly every trace of the buildings has disappeared.

Leeds church (St. Nicholas) is chiefly remark-

able for its massive low tower of very early Gothic character, its handsome chancel screen and its magnificent set of ten bells.

Battle Hall, situated near the church, contains a beautiful cistern and lavatory of carved stone, and a remarkable painting representing several saints, which is supposed to have been brought from the suppressed abbey.

LEIGH, usually pronounced "Li," is 2½ miles W. of Tunbridge. Its church (St. Mary) is a building of the E.E. and later periods. Its most remarkable feature is a monumental brass representing a corpse in a tomb, with an angel blowing a trumpet, and a woman watching. It is inscribed :—

"Beholde, O Lord, I come wyllyngly.
Farewell all ye
Till you come to me."

LENHAM, 9 miles E.S.E. of Maidstone, possesses a handsome church (St. Mary) which contains E.E. and later architecture. There is a handsome carved pulpit dated 1571.

Leveland, 4 miles S. of Faversham, is a small parish, and its church (St. Lawrence) is not of great interest.

LEWISHAM, a little to the S. of Greenwich, is now practically a part of London, and nearly every vestige of antiquity it once possessed has been destroyed. The church was rebuilt in 1774.

LEYBOURNE, 5 miles N.W. of Maidstone, once possessed a castle with some Norm. work,

but mainly built during the reign of Henry III., of which considerable remains still exist. The ruined gateway, which was once machicolated, belongs to the period of Edward III. The portcullis grooves and the pivot holes of the drawbridge belonging to this gateway still remain, and above the entrance arch is a curious opening in the masonry, the object of which was to allow a plentiful supply of water to be poured out over the gate in case the besiegers should attempt to set fire to its timbers. Provision for a supply of water for this purpose was made by a water conduit communicating with the moat and passing over the W. turret to the foot of a shaft, up which buckets could be drawn.

A wooden gallery was provided for the defence of the gate-house in front, supported by wooden cantilevers, the sockets of which are still in existence.

In the time of Richard I., Leybourne Castle was in the possession of a family who probably took their name, Leybourne, from it. The estate remained in their possession until the death of Juliana, daughter of Thomas Leybourne, and heiress who had brought the castle and manor to four husbands, whom she survived without issue. In the 41st year of Edward III. the whole property was escheated to the Crown, and conferred on the Abbey of St. Mary Graces, near the Tower of London, with whom the property remained till the dissolution of the monasteries. Leybourne subsequently passed through the hands of Archbishop Cranmer, Sir

Edward North, and the Whitworth and Hawley families.

Leybourne Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a building mainly of the E.E. and Perp. periods, but containing traces of Norm. work. The most remarkable feature, however, is the beautiful heart-shrine constructed to receive the heart of Sir Thomas de Leybourne, who died in the time of Edward II. This has been somewhat hidden by the modern organ, but it still remains practically intact. Certain portions, however, have been renewed.

Leysdown is a parish on the E. side of the Isle of Sheppey.

Liddon. (See Lydden.)

Lidsing, a very small parish, 6 miles N.E. of Maidstone, possessing a small chapel-of-ease to Gillingham, in which service was performed once a month.

Linsted, sometimes written Lynstead, 3 miles S.E. of Sittingbourne, has a somewhat large church (St. Peter and St. Paul), but not one of great interest. It is of the Dec. and Perp. periods.

Linton, 3½ miles S. of Maidstone, commands fine views over the Weald of Kent. The church (St. Nicholas) is small, with E.E., Dec. and Perp. workmanship.

Littleborne is situated 4 miles E. of Canterbury. The church (St. Vincent) is mainly of the E.E. architecture, with some additions in the Dec. and Perp. periods.

Littlestone-on-Sea. (See Romney, New.)

LONGFIELD is about 4 miles S. of Greenhithe, and near Fawkham Railway Station. The church (St. Mary) is a small building of the Norm. and later periods.

LOOSE, 2 miles S. of Maidstone, is a charming village, with a rather uninteresting church (All Saints) of the Dec. and Perp. periods.

LUDDENHAM is 5 miles E. of Sittingbourne. The church (St. Mary) is a building of Norm., E.E. and Dec. architecture.

LUDDESDOWN, 5 miles S.W. of Rochester, lies in a very pretty but inaccessible part of the county. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is small but well situated among some farm and other buildings, on the top of a hill. The building is probably of the E.E. period, but has been much restored. The interior has been beautifully, but inappropriately, decorated with stencilling and gilding. The tower is crowned by a pyramidal tiled roof. The only points of interest, excepting the beauty of the situation of the church, are an ancient stone coffin lid near the door, and the very curious wooden ladder leading to the belfry.

Buckland Farm House, situated about 2 miles S.E. of Luddesdown Church, is an excellent example of a half-timbered house of perhaps the early part of the 16th century. The timbers of the ceilings and across the enormous fireplaces are remarkably good and massive.

LULLINGSTONE, 6 miles S. of Dartford, is situated in the beautiful valley of the Darenth. The chief house, close by the church, is usually

called Lullingstone Castle, although the name, as applied to this building, is of no greater antiquity than the earlier half of the last century, when the estate was carried in marriage to Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart., of Sussex. The building which has a legitimate claim to the title of Lullingstone Castle, however, is the ruins which are now known as Shoreham Castle, and it will therefore be convenient to deal with this earlier building before treating of the more modern mansion.

Shoreham Castle, or, more properly, Lullingstone Castle, is situated close to the river Darenth, and nearly adjoining the boundary of Lullingstone Park. Records show that to this castle there was a manor appendant, called the Manor of Lullingstone Castle, and of this manor Hugo de Poyntz died possessed in the first year of the reign of Edward II. In the 20th of Edward III., Sir Roger de Chaundois paid aid for the Manor of Lullingstone Castle, as one knight's fee, which Hugo de Poyntz had before held of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the time of Queen Mary, Roger Newborough had possession granted of this Manor or Castle of Lullingstone, holding it of the sovereign *in capite*, by knight's service, of the honour of Otford. In the reign of Elizabeth, John Newborough levied a fine of these premises, and passed them by sale to Thomas Polhill, of Preston, whose descendant, John, sold this estate to Paul d'Aranda, Esq., whose eldest son conveyed both castle and manor, in 1715, to

John Barrett, Esq., in whose son they became vested.

At what date this castle became a ruin is uncertain. From Leland's account, however, we find that it was a ruin in the time of Henry VIII. It is supposed that the present farm-house was largely constructed of the remains of the castle.

Lullingstone House, or Castle, the residence of the Hart Dykes, stands in the valley at the eastern boundary of the park, on the western bank of the river Darenth. A public road runs through the park, close by the ancient gateway to Lullingstone House.

From the Domesday Book it appears that this place was one of the possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. It was afterwards held by the family of De Ros and was called in consequence Lullingstone Ros. In the reign of Edward I. it was possessed by the Robesle family, and was subsequently conveyed to Sir John Peche. The estate passed into the possession of the Hart family through Elizabeth, the sister of Sir John Hart, and in 1738 it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart.

Lullingstone church (St. Botolph), close by the house, contains some very beautiful and interesting memorials to different lords of the Manor of Lullingstone, including that to Sir John Peche, which is a magnificent and important monument.

LYDD is situated towards the S.E. corner of Romney Marsh, and its noble church (All

Saints) has been called, on account of its large size, lofty tower and richness, the cathedral of Romney Marsh. The building is 190 feet in length and the tower stands 132 feet high. E.E. and Dec. styles are represented in the architecture. There are several interesting features in the church, notably an effigy of an armed cross-legged knight for Sir Walter Menil, 1333; some monumental brasses and monuments, and an interesting set of corbel heads.

Lydd is much used as a place for experimental firing and the highly destructive material known as "lyddite" received its name from this place.

Lydden (also written Liddon), 4½ miles N.W. of Dover, possesses a small church (St. Mary) of little interest. It is, however, of considerable antiquity, as the church of "St. Mary of Ledene" was given to the Priory of West Langdon as early as 1192.

Lympne, 8 miles W. of Folkestone, commands a magnificent view over Romney Marsh to the S. The church (St. Stephen) is a building chiefly of Norm. and E.E. work.

The name Lympne Castle, or Stutfall Castle, is applied to some old buildings occupying the site of the Roman castrum of Lympne. The walls of the ancient castrum have been greatly damaged by landslips, but a structure supposed to be a Norman watch-tower, and a castellated house of the time of Henry V., still remain. The tower is square and roomy, but the W. face is semi-circular, somewhat like the gate-

way towers of Saltwood Castle. The windows in some cases are original.

The castellated house, or "Archdeacon's House," remains, as far as its outer walls are concerned, much in the same condition as that in which it was built. Internally, however, considerable alterations have been made in order to fit it for the residence of a farmer. The hall (once open from the floor to the roof) has been divided into storeys of rooms. Its four tall arched windows with their transoms, which divided the two lights of each into four arched lights, and the tracery in their heads, have been transformed into the plainest possible windows for bedrooms above and sitting-rooms below. The entrance porch, upon the N. side, with its handsome outer archway, and the room above it, fortunately still remain.

LYMINGE is 10 miles W. of Dover. The church (St. Mary and St. Eadburga) is mainly of Perp. workmanship.

MAIDSTONE.—The chief importance of Maidstone arises probably from the fact that it is the assize town for the county of Kent. At the same time it is also true that it has a very ancient history, is seated in a rich agricultural district, and is on the river Medway. These are circumstances which could hardly fail to give the place a certain local importance. That Maidstone was of some consequence during the Roman occupation is abundantly proved by the remains which have been discovered, and it has been suggested upon somewhat good grounds

that it was the Vagniacæ of the Romans, although the chief antiquarian authorities are not unanimous upon the point.

Another fact which has helped to make Maidstone an important place was that the Archbishops of Canterbury had a residence here, a considerable part of the building in which they lived, known as the Old Palace, still remaining near the handsome Perp. church (All Saints), on the banks of the Medway. The church is a very fine specimen of Perp. architecture, having been rebuilt between 1381 and 1396 by Archbishop Courtenay. There is an engraved brass plate in memory of Thomas Beale, who died in 1593, containing outlines of various members of the family; but, generally speaking, the monuments are not important.

All Saints' College, like the archiepiscopal residence, stands near the church and on the bank of the river, and, like it also, is represented by considerable remains of ancient buildings. The story of Maidstone College, as it is often called, may be said to have commenced about the year 1261, when Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, founded a hospital, as it was then called, or as we should now say, a resting-place for the use of travellers and pilgrims on their way from the S.W. coast to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. This was built on the W. bank of the river, dedicated in honour of St. Peter, St. Paul and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and popularly known as the Newark, or New

Work. The only important part now remaining of that building is the beautiful chancel of St. Peter's Church, some years ago desecrated by being used as a brewery store, but now put to a purpose more in harmony with that for which it was originally erected.

Maidstone College was founded in 1395 by Archbishop Courtenay, who obtained King Richard II.'s licence at Leeds Castle for his project of converting the parish church (which was then dedicated in honour of St. Mary) into a collegiate foundation. The Archbishop's scheme provided for the appropriation of the hospital, or new work, with its possessions, to the new college. The site chosen for this was quite near the parish church. The selection was naturally dictated by considerations of convenience, as it was desirable that the clergy should be housed near the church. In order to provide accommodation for them in the church certain structural alterations were necessary, and accordingly twenty-eight beautifully carved and canopied oaken stalls were erected in the choir or chancel. Unfortunately, they have been considerably mutilated since, but enough remains to indicate how handsome they must have been originally. It is probable that much of this work, as well as the building of the college itself, had been already accomplished before Archbishop Courtenay obtained the necessary licence in 1395, for in the next year, 1396, when Courtenay died, the work seems to have been completed.

Maidstone College was a wealthy foundation, and, of course, when the suppression of such institutions occurred it was shorn of its possessions. In recent years it has existed partly as a ruin, and has been partly occupied. It has quite lately been sold, but it is satisfactory to know that there is a good chance of its remains being preserved.

Some ancient specimens of domestic architecture still remain in Maidstone, but generally speaking they have been much altered by modern additions. The most important is Chillington House in St. Faith Street, a building erected early in the 16th century, and now appropriated to the public use as a museum and free library. Chillenden House was the chief house or hall of a manor which belonged until the time of Edward III. to the Cobhams. From that family it passed into the hands of the Maplesdens, who forfeited it in consequence of complicity with the rising of Sir Thomas Wyatt. The hall and several other apartments remain in a good state of preservation. The collections exhibited, particularly those illustrative of the archæology and natural history of the district, are of considerable value. There are also many objects of interest from foreign lands. The Kent Archæological Society has rooms in Chillenden House in which its archæological collections are placed.

Maidstone is surrounded by a very large hop-growing district, but there is also some good corn land and pasturage. The chief industrial

pursuits, in addition to farming and hop-growing, are brewing, paper-making, and the quarrying of a very valuable building stone which occurs abundantly in the district, and is much used for churches and the better classes of domestic dwellings.

MALLING, EAST, is 4 miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. The church (St. James) is large, and mainly constructed of Kentish rag. It is of the Dec. and Perp. periods, and contains some monumental brasses, screen-work, etc.

MALLING, WEST, or TOWN MALLING, is 5½ miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. The chief importance of the place is probably derived from its abbey, a house which was founded in the fourth year of the reign of William II. (1090), by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, as an Abbey of Benedictine nuns. It was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the manor and church of Malling were bestowed upon it as a part of its endowment.

Malling Abbey was subject to the See of Rochester, and an annual contribution of ten pounds of wax and one boar was made by the abbess to the bishop as an acknowledgment of the fact.

Early in the 14th century we find indications in this abbey of mismanagement and abuses. In 1321 the nuns complained to the King that their establishment was ruined by the bad management of their abbess, sister of Bartholomew de Badlesmere. The Bishop of Rochester accordingly visited the abbey in order to hold an

inquiry. The result was that the abbess resigned, and the bishop thereupon nominated the Lady Agnes de Leybourne to the vacant office. The nuns appear to have agreed to a nomination which probably they were powerless to prevent.

The new abbess did not long enjoy her office. In 1324 she died, and the Bishop of Rochester, travelling to Malling soon afterwards, at the unanimous wish of the nuns, appointed Lora de Retling to be abbess. This he did, it is said, much against his will, as he knew her to be very ignorant and unfit for the office. It seems to have been the custom to bestow a corrody or allowance upon the maid-servant of the abbess, and this the bishop did, but he sequestered the common seal of the abbey and inhibited the abbess from using it without his licence.

In 1348, during a great pestilence, the abbey again underwent a series of troubles. Two abbesses died, and only eight nuns remained. To two of these nuns the bishop committed the spiritual and temporal duties of the abbey, for no suitable person for the office of abbess could be found.

At the dissolution under Henry VIII. the annual rent of Malling Abbey was valued at £250 10s. 2½d., but there were certain expenses to be deducted, and the clear value was about £218. When the abbey was suppressed an annual pension of £40 was granted to the abbess, and various annual allowances, from

£3 6s. 8d. to £2 13s. 4d., were granted to eleven of the inmates for their lives.

The site of the abbey, and doubtless the monastic buildings also, was sold to Archbishop Cranmer. The place subsequently passed into the possession of Sir Henry Brooke (of Cobham), Sir John Rayney, and a family named Honywood. Frazer Honywood, Esq., who inherited the place from his father Isaac, is a name of some interest to us, because he is responsible for a good deal of the pseudo-Gothic architecture which still exists about the place. As one of the historians of Kent has remarked, "Frazer Honywood, Esq., . . . rebuilt the Abbey House of Malling, in the Gothic taste, at a very considerable expense, making it one of the seats for his residence, and died possessed of the property in 1764, leaving no issue".

The work of levelling the ground for these rebuilding works revealed certain foundations showing that the old abbey buildings consisted of two quadrangles or courts with cloisters, and a spacious hall which had probably served as the refectory or frater. There had also existed in former times a second tower belonging to the church of the same size as that now standing. The existing tower is one of the principal architectural features now left, and its handsome intersecting arches and zig-zag ornamentation, of the late Norm. period, remind one of the noble W. front of Rochester Cathedral.

With regard to the other arrangements, it

appears that the burial-ground or cemetery was situated on the S. side of the church, and here, during some excavations, were found stone coffins with lids ornamented with crosses, having each a quatrefoil pierced at the upper end and the stem decorated with foliage.

Large square excavations in some adjacent meadows mark the sites of the fish-ponds belonging to the abbey. These were probably supplied with water by the rivulet which still runs past the abbey grounds and gushes through the wall in the form of a small cascade. Malling Abbey is now appropriated by an Anglican sisterhood.

The church of West Malling (St. Mary) is a large building, which has undergone many restorations. The western tower is of very early Norm. workmanship. The church contains a large monument to Sir Robert Brett, 1620.

St. Leonard's Tower at Malling is remarkable as being one of the earliest military towers constructed in England after the departure of the Romans. Although not generally known as one of the castles of Kent, it is really a most important member of the series. It is almost all that remains visible above ground of the residence of Bishop Gundulf, and may fairly be considered one of the earliest Norm. keeps in existence in England.

The tower stands upon a ledge of sandstone rock, which juts out from and forms the E. side of a short narrow valley or combe,

ST. LEONARD'S TOWER, MALLING

about a quarter of a mile S.W. of the parish church of West Malling. The castle was defended on its western side by the narrow valley which opens upon one of the tributary streams of the river Medway.

From the excellent account of this early castle given by Mr. G. T. Clark, in his *Mediæval Military Architecture in England*, we find that the tower is a very plain rectangular structure of the early Norm. type, about 32 feet square at its base, about 60 feet high on its northern and eastern faces and about 70 feet on the two other faces; the difference being produced by the inclined surface of the rocky shelf on which the structure is situated. The tower is flanked at the end of each face by a pilaster strip which rises from the plinth, and each adjacent pair meet and cover the contained angle. At three of the angles these strips have a projection of 6 inches and they are 3 feet 6 inches wide, reduced by two sets-off to 2 feet 6 inches at the base of the parapet, into which they probably died. The pilasters covering the N.E. angle are broader and of greater projection in order to accommodate a turnpike stair, which rises from the base to the roof, and was once crowned by a square turret. It is open to doubt whether there were turrets on the other corners, but if there were, they were doubtless of smaller size.

The W. face of the tower has another pilaster, 3 feet broad, which rises from the plinth but stops at the level of the uppermost

floor, at the base of the window, of which it forms the sill.

There are no windows in the basement, but there is one quite plain round-headed doorway, which once led into the lowest apartment. This passage, which has long been walled up, opened on the top of the rock, and probably was approached by a wooden exterior stair which must have been 10 feet high.

All the floors were of timber, but as far as can now be seen there are no traces of fire-places or mural chambers or galleries, and as the walls are 8 feet in thickness it is probable that this part of the bishop's residence was primarily intended for defensive uses rather than comfort.

The early character of the work is indicated by the rudeness of construction, yet the masonry is very sound and solid. It is clearly the original work, and does not appear to have been repaired or even pointed. The building has for this reason a special value to those who desire to study the precise methods of working adopted by the masons who reared the massive Norm. keeps in England. The stones are laid in the wall pretty much in the same state as they were brought in from the quarry, of all shapes, but rarely containing more than a foot cube. The work is roughly but decidedly coursed, with a slight tendency to the herring-bone pattern. The chiefly noticeable characteristics are very open joints and the free use of mortar. Quoins and window-dressings are of a tufaceous ashlar, with wide joints.

As already indicated, St. Leonard's Tower is only a portion of the castle or episcopal residence which once stood here. The other parts of the building lay to the N.E. and E., where the ground forms a tableland a little above the level occupied by the tower or keep; but what those buildings were, what their extent, plan and date, are questions which could only be determined by a careful excavation of the site, for, with the exception of a short piece of curtain-wall projecting eastward, a few yards from the S.E. angle of the keep, and traces of some rather extensive earthworks, nothing remains to tell the story of this interesting old building.

Maplescombe is a hamlet in Dartford Union. It possesses a church which has long been in ruins. The parish is now merged in that of Kingsdown.

MARGATE, 3 miles W.N.W. of the North Foreland, is one of the best-known watering-places of Kent, and probably no place in the county has undergone more changes in the process of development from a small seaside town, or even village, to a wealthy and important seaside resort. Originally it was known as St. John's, Thanet, Margate being a name, formerly of restricted significance, which has come in time to be applied to the whole place. The church (St. John), in spite of the many changes which have taken place around it, is still a noble example of a Kentish church, and contains many interesting things which are well worthy of

attention. There are many monuments, and the monumental brasses are important, a very fine fragment of a palimpsest Flemish brass and other 15th and 16th century examples, as well as several mural monuments and ledger-stones.

Near the parish church is the celebrated Margate Grotto, an underground excavation comprising some chambers and galleries cut in the chalk, the sides and roofs of which are covered by ornamental patterns worked in shells. The exact history of the place is not known, but there can be no question that the shell-work is not of greater age than the 18th century. The grotto seems to have been forgotten for a time, and discovered again in 1835. Many ingenious explanations have been offered to account for the origin and use of the grotto, but there is no evidence to show that it was ever built for any more serious purpose than to form part of the pleasure-grounds of a gentleman's house. In fact, it probably belongs to the class of fanciful buildings which have been constructed at Kingsgate Castle. This venerable-looking building, which stands on the edge of the cliffs near the North Foreland, occupies a unique position among the castles of Kent, from the fact that it is a comparatively modern building, so constructed as to resemble an ancient and partially ruined castle. It owes its origin to Henry Fox, first Baron Holland, who, when disappointed in his ambitious schemes and broken down in health, retired to this neighbourhood and spent a portion of his leisure

time in constructing a fantastic habitation purporting to represent Tully's Formian Villa, on the coast of Baiæ. This house, built under the superintendence of Sir Thomas Wynne, afterwards Lord Newborough, was a low building, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a handsome portico of the Doric order, supported by columns of Italian marble. The wings were neatly faced with squared flints, and over the entrance to each was an antique basso-relievo. The interior was conveniently planned, and communicated with a detached saloon, the ceiling of which was painted with the story of Neptune, and sustained on columns and pilasters of Scagliola marble, executed by Bartoli and Richter, in imitation of porphyry.

The Kingsgate property was bequeathed by Lord Holland to his second son, Charles James Fox, the celebrated orator and statesman. From this owner the property passed to the hands of William Roberts, Esq. The style of architecture adopted is supposed to have been intended to represent the castellated structures erected by Edward I. in Wales, when he effected the subjugation of that country, but to any one at all acquainted with architecture, the place is a palpable sham. Originally the "castle" served as Lord Holland's stables, but it would appear to have been converted into a residence many years ago.

Another building in this neighbourhood which is often described as a castle is situated at Dandelion, in the western part of the parish of

Margate. This is the ancient gate-house towers of brick and flint, in alternate layers, which once formed a part of an early 15th century mansion, the seat of the family of Dent de Lyon, Daundolyoun, or Dandelion, from whom the place has acquired its name. Of the house itself everything has disappeared, and only this gateway, with the armorial bearings of the family, remains. The grounds belonging to this old house were partially converted into a tea-garden and place of public resort, under the name of Grove House Tavern.

MARDEN, 7 miles S.S.W. of Maidstone, possesses an important church (St. Michael) built mainly in the E.E., Dec. and Perp. periods.

MEOPHAM, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Rochester, has a noble church (St. John the Baptist) which is not very well known because it lies somewhat off the main roads. Parts of the tower are of E.E. work. The remaining parts were rebuilt in 1325 by Simon de Meopham, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The church contains a very handsome pulpit of carved wood, the carved beam of the rood-loft, and other features. Some large blocks of sarsen stone may be seen near the church.

MEREWORTH is situated 6 miles W.S.W. of Maidstone. As early as the time of Edward III. there was a somewhat important castle at Mereworth, but it has been replaced by a modern house. The church (St. Lawrence) was an ancient building which formerly stood

on the spot now occupied by one wing of Mereworth House.

Mersham is 3½ miles S.E. of Ashford. The church (St. John the Baptist) is an ancient edifice of the Norm., E.E. and subsequent periods.

Merston. (See Shorne.)

Midley (also sometimes written Mydley), 3 miles W.S.W. of New Romney, adjoins Ivychurch. Its ancient church, which was probably of the Dec. period, has long been ruined

Milstead is 8 miles W.S.W. of Faversham, with an interesting church (St. Mary and Holy Cross) of E.E. and later workmanship. The church has been restored.

Milton (near Canterbury) has a small church (St. Nicholas) of the Dec. period and not particularly interesting.

Milton (near Gravesend) possesses a small church (St. Peter and St. Paul) of little interest.

MILTON (near Sittingbourne).—The church (Holy Trinity) is a handsome building largely of Dec. and Perp. work. The western tower is of unusually large dimensions, and forms a conspicuous landmark in the district. There are several interesting architectural features, some monumental brasses and five bells.

MINSTER (Sheppey), 3 miles S.E. of Sheerness, possesses one of the most interesting churches in the county. A monastery or nunnery was founded here in 675 by Sexburga, the widow of Ercombyrt, King of Kent. The present parish church (St. Mary and St. Sex-

burga) is a fragment of the ancient monastery, and is of E.E. and later architecture. The church contains a very fine brass to Sir Roger de Northwood and Joan his wife, who died about 1330. The tomb of Sir Robert de Shurland (*temp.* Edward I.), which is on the S. wall, has given rise to an interesting local legend (see Appendix C). Remains of the abbey still stand near the church.

MINSTER (Thanet) is 4 miles W. of Ramsgate. The church (St. Mary) is universally admitted to be one of the finest in Kent, and in every way worthy of being as it once was the mother-church of one half of the Isle of Thanet. The building is cruciform in plan, the chancel and transepts are vaulted in stone,[1] and a massive Norm. tower stands at the W. end of the nave, which also is of Norm. date. The chancel, which is of E.E. work, and upwards of 50 feet in length, possesses some beautiful vaulting shafts, with well-formed bell-shaped caps, and grotesque heads as the lower terminations. There is also a very charming string-course of sunk trefoil and quatrefoil panels. The chancel contains eighteen handsome stalls of wood, ornamented with carving of great merit.

There was a famous abbey here, founded about 670 by Ermenburga, of which all traces have perished, the Norm. house still standing in the village, and locally known as Minster Abbey, being, of course, of subsequent date: it

[1] The vaulting of the transepts, however, is modern.

was probably a small manor house belonging to the abbey.

Molash is 6 miles N.N.E. of Ashford, and has a small church (St. Peter) containing an inscribed Norm. font, and architectural features of the Dec. and Perp. periods.

MONGEHAM, GREAT, is situated 2 miles S.W. of Deal. The church (St. Martin) has a lofty western tower of the Perp. period, and there are fragments of Norm. and all subsequent styles in the architecture of the church. The parish is large and the inhabitants scattered, and in former times the services of the church were announced by means of a flag flown from the tower, which could be seen at a greater distance than the sound of the bells could travel.

Mongeham, Little, is 3 miles W.S.W. of Deal, and once possessed a small dilapidated church, which has long since fallen into complete decay.

Monk's Horton is 4½ miles N.N.W. of Hythe, and has a church which possesses some ancient painted glass and a curious wooden tower. A Cluniac priory was founded here in the reign of Henry II. by Robert de Ver, and some remains still exist about 2 miles S.W. of the church.

Monkton, 10 miles E.N.E. of Canterbury, and about 2 miles N.W. of Minster in Thanet, has a small church (St. Mary) with some Norm. and subsequent features. Outside the churchyard wall is a pair of wooden stocks still in very fair condition.

Murston is 1 mile E. of Milton (next Sittingbourne). The church (All Saints) is small, with some Norm. and E.E. features.

Nackington, 2¼ miles S.S.E. of Canterbury, has a small Norm. church (St. Mary) containing monuments to the Miller family.

Nettlestead, 5 miles S.W. of Maidstone, has a small church (St. Mary) of handsome Perp. work.

Newchurch, 4½ miles N.N.W. of New Romney, possesses a spacious and handsome church (St. Peter and St. Paul) of the Dec. and Perp. periods.

Newenden, 5 miles S.S.W. of Tenterden, has a small church (St. Peter) with Perp. features and containing a remarkable Norm. font.

Newington (near Hythe), 2½ miles N.E. of Hythe, has a church (St. Nicholas) built in the Dec. and Perp. periods, and containing some monumental brasses.

NEWINGTON (near Sittingbourne), 2½ miles E. of Sittingbourne, is a celebrated place for cherry orchards and hop gardens. The church (St. Mary) is a noble structure, mainly of E.E. and Dec. character. A good view may be obtained of it from the railway, and upon a closer inspection there appear many features of great ecclesiological interest, including brasses, monuments, carvings, ancient church chest, etc. There was once a nunnery at Newington, but in consequence of the prioress having been murdered the institution was removed to Minster, in Sheppey.

Newnham, 5 miles W.S.W. of Faversham, has a church (St. Peter and St. Paul) with Dec. and Perp. features. The building has been restored.

Nonington is 7 miles E.S.E. of Canterbury. The large church (St. Mary) is mainly of E.E. architecture.

NORTH CRAY. (See Cray, North.)

Northbourne is 3 miles W.S.W. of Deal. The church (St. Augustine) is a building of the Norm. and E.E. periods.

NORTHFLEET is 1½ miles W. of Gravesend. The church (St. Botolph) is very large and interesting, containing an E.E. wooden rood-screen and some monuments. There is a timber rectory-house, built about 1510, still remaining at Northfleet.

Norton, 3½ miles W. of Faversham, has a church (St. Mary) of E.E. or Dec. date, and containing a fine king-post roof. It has been restored.

Nursted, 4 miles S.W. of Gravesend, has a small church (St. Mildred) built in the Perp. period.

OFFHAM is situated 8 miles S.W. of Rochester. The church (St. Michael) contains some E.E. portions, and some of later date. The tower opens to the nave by a very rude and plain pointed arch, and the chancel arch is also pointed. Perhaps the most remarkable object in the parish is the quintain which still stands on Offham Green, with its upright post and cross-bar complete.

Orgarswike is 4 miles N.E. of New Romney. The church is said to have been desecrated in 1530, and no traces of it now remain.

Orlestone is 5 miles S.S.W. of Ashford. The church (St. Mary), situated on an eminence, is small, consisting of only a nave and chancel, portions of which are of the Dec. period.

ORPINGTON, 2½ miles S.E. of Chislehurst, is situated near the source of the river Cray. From early times it has been the most important parish of the district, and as early as 1032 it belonged to the Priory of Christchurch, Canterbury. The church (All Saints) was the mother-church of at least four other parishes, *viz.*, St. Mary Cray, Hayes, Down and Keston. The church at Orpington is a most interesting although restored church. At the W. end, within a porch, is a transitional Norm. doorway, and there are traces of Norm. work on the S. wall of the nave. The other parts are of later dates, the upper part of the tower (which is placed upon the N. side of the church) being of quite modern brick-work. A tomb under a canopy in the porch, two monumental brasses, and the use of chalk as a building material, are the more striking features in the church.

Close by the church is an old house known as Orpington Priory. This was never really a religious house, but the name clearly has reference to the fact that the Prior of Canterbury here had a manor-house, which still remains in practically the same condition as

when it was built in 1471. Attached to it is an earlier building, erected in or soon after 1393, which was built as the rectory-house of Orpington.

Mayfield Place is another interesting old house in the village.

OSPRINGE is 2 miles W.S.W. of Faversham. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) has two Norm. doorways on the N. side, but is mainly of E.E. and later workmanship.

OTFORD, 3½ miles N. of Sevenoaks, has an interesting church (St. Bartholomew), consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, and a massive early tower at the W. end, surmounted by a shingled spire.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had a castle or palace at Otford, the remains of which, including some fine brickwork of the time of Henry VI., existed until a comparatively recent period, when they were seriously damaged by a fire.

Otham, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Maidstone, is celebrated for its hop and fruit plantations. The church (St. Nicholas) is mainly of E.E., Dec. and Perp. architecture. There is a Perp. doorway on the N. side of the church with noteworthy mouldings.

Otterden is situated 12 miles E.S.E. from Maidstone. The church, which is not interesting, was built in 1753 on the site of an earlier building.

Oxney is situated 4½ miles N.E. of Dover. The church, which originally belonged to the

canons of Langdon, was probably desecrated at the suppression. At the end of the 18th century the building still remained, but was used as a barn. It has since become a ruin.

OXNEY, ISLE OF, situated to the N.W. of Romney Marsh, is 6 miles long and 3 miles broad, and lies between two branches of the river Rother. It is chiefly famous for its rich pasturage. A Roman altar of stone carved with the figures of oxen, which was long preserved at the vicarage garden at Stone in Oxney, has been supposed by some to have had some reference to the ancient name of the island, Oxen-eye, or the Island of Oxen, but this may be a fanciful interpretation.

Paddlesworth, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Folkestone, has a small church (St. Oswald) with early Norm. work.

Paddlesworth. (See Snodland.)

PATRICKSBORNE is 3 miles S.E. of Canterbury. The church (St. Mary) is a singularly beautiful specimen of Norm. work. The tympanum of the doorway is richly carved and is in excellent preservation. There are many other important architectural points and numerous monuments.

PECKHAM, EAST, 6 miles E.N.E. of Tunbridge, has a church (St. Michael) standing on an elevated site. It is a large Perp. building, and contains some fragments of ancient glass.

PECKHAM, WEST, is 5 miles N.E. of Tunbridge. The church (St. Dunstan) is of the Perp. period, and contains a monumental brass

to a member of the celebrated Kentish family of Culpeper. It is recorded that there was a Preceptory belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at West Peckham.

Pembury is 3½ miles S.E. of Tunbridge. The church (St. Peter) is small, and contains Norm. and Perp. features.

PENSHURST, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Tunbridge, is one of the most historic parishes in Kent. Penshurst Place, the ancient house which gives the chief importance to the parish, has been occupied by a great family ever since the days of the Norman Conquest. Penchester was an early name of the place, and a Norman family bearing this as a surname occupied Penshurst for about 200 years, and more than once the head of this family held the important post of Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. In the 14th century Penshurst passed into the possession of Sir John de Pulteney, who was Lord Mayor of London no less than four times. It afterwards came to Sir John Devereux, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Warwick and Sir Ralph Fane. Edward VI. granted Penshurst to Sir William Sidney, and thus the celebrated Sidney family came to be seated here. Sir Philip Sidney is unquestionably the most illustrious of the various owners of the place.

Penshurst Place may be briefly described as a perfect example of a wealthy gentleman's house, the hall being of about the year 1350. The great hall is superb, with a roof and mouldings which

would be looked for in vain anywhere out of England. The windows contain that remarkable kind of construction known as Kentish tracery, consisting of a square opening in the head with foliations. The hearth with its original andirons still remains in the centre of the hall, the smoke rising to the louvre above, and so escaping. It is impossible to do justice to this house in the space at our disposal, but briefly it may be said that the hall of Penshurst Place is a fine example of the architecture of the time of Edward III.

Of course much of the house has been restored and repaired. The furniture, paintings, historical and literary associations, and lovely surroundings, however, entitle it to the foremost place amongst the many fine old houses in Kent.

The church (St. John) is a fine example of a country church, containing many monuments and brasses to the Sidneys, etc.

Petham, 5 miles S.S.W. of Canterbury, has a large church (All Saints) containing monuments of the Thomson and Lefroy families.

Pevington. (See Pluckley.)

Pluckley and Pevington, 5 miles W.N.W. of Ashford, have an interesting church (St. Nicholas) of sandstone built in the Perp. period, and containing monumental brasses, etc.

Plumstead, situated 2 miles E. of Woolwich, has an interesting church (St. Nicholas) with a particularly fine tower of brickwork built in 1664, and contains some early monuments.

Polton is 3 miles W.N.W. of Dover. This

parish, which once had a church (St. Mary), now demolished, contains the picturesque remains of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Bradsole or St. Radegund. Some of the walls stand to a considerable height, and the ancient frater is now converted into a farmhouse. The abbey church, which is in ruins, presents the peculiarity of having a tower on the N. side of the nave.

Postling, 3 miles N.N.W. of Hythe, has a small church (St. Mary and St. Radegund) of E.E. work.

PRESTON (near Faversham) lies immediately to the S. of Faversham. The church (St. Catherine) is a building of great interest, and principally of good E.E. work. It contains an important 15th century brass to Valentine Baret and his wife.

Preston (near Wingham), 6½ miles E. of Canterbury, has a church (St. Mildred) of considerable interest and of E.E. architecture. It has been restored.

QUEENBOROUGH, in the Isle of Sheppey, 3 miles S. of Sheerness, has an uninteresting church (Holy Trinity).

It is not known at what date there was first a castle here, but there appears to have been some sort of defensive work at a very early period. The building generally known as Queenborough Castle was built anew by Edward III., about 1361, "for the strength of the realm, and for the refuge of the inhabitants of this island". This work of rebuilding was planned and carried out by William of Wykeham, who, in spite of

difficulties of position and lowness of the site, erected a large, strong and magnificent fortification, suitable for receiving his royal master. When finished, the King paid a visit to it, remaining several days. He made the town a free borough, and named it after his Queen, Philippa, by royal charter, in 1366.

Queenborough Castle has figured but little in history, but it was nevertheless a building of some importance. During the reign of Richard III., and again in 1536, when Henry VIII. was adding to the fortification of the southern coast of England, Queenborough Castle was repaired and strengthened if not materially enlarged. Constables were regularly appointed to the castle until the year 1648, when the stronghold was seized by the Commonwealth Council, among other possessions of the Crown, and vested in trustees. What is of still greater interest to us is the fact that in the year 1650 a survey was made of the castle. This document informs us that the fortress contained about twelve rooms in the basement and forty on the upper floor. It was a circular building of stone, with six towers and outhouses, all roofed with lead. Within the walls was one small round paved court, and in its centre was a large well. A great court surrounded the castle, and on the outside was the moat.

Queenborough Castle was situated close by the high-road from Queenborough to Eastchurch, and occupied a space of upwards of three acres.

At the time of the survey referred to, it was described as being "much out of repair, and no ways defensive by the Commonwealth, being built in the time of bows and arrows". It had no command of the sea, and no platforms for guns, and was therefore considered useless as a fortress. It was accordingly demolished, and the materials were valued at nearly £1800. All that now remains of the castle are the moat and the well. The latter has been cleaned out and is still used as a source of water supply.

RAINHAM, 4 miles E.S.E. of Chatham, has a church (St. Margaret) of E.E., Dec. and later periods.

RAMSGATE, the well-known seaside resort on the E. coast of Kent, was a place of some consequence in Roman times, judging from the various remains of pottery and glass which have been found there. It was comprised in the parish of the mother-church of St. Lawrence (which see), but has grown so much in recent years that it is by far the more important. Ramsgate possesses few if any traces of buildings earlier than the end of the 16th century or the beginning of the 17th century. These consist of domestic dwellings, such as Catt's fish shop and the Hovelling Boat adjoining in York Street, and some houses in Harbour Street. A pier at Ramsgate was built or commenced in the year 1750. Contrasting the past with the present it is interesting to note that the largest ratepayer of 1st May, 1717, was Thomas Hinds, who contributed 16s. and 2s. extra for land he

difficulties of position and lowness of the site, erected a large, strong and magnificent fortification, suitable for receiving his royal master. When finished, the King paid a visit to it, remaining several days. He made the town a free borough, and named it after his Queen, Philippa, by royal charter, in 1366.

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hired. In that year there were five rates yielding a total of £111 12s. 6d. The Ramsgate Brewery, which now forms such an important feature, was then quite a small business, for which Thomas Tomson, farmer, contributed to the rate 1s., and for adjoining land which he hired, 6s.

There are in Ramsgate several cottages with ornamental gables showing Flemish influence, with concave and convex outlines of pleasing character.

Ramsgate at present is a large and important town with every convenience that can be expected at a popular seaside resort, including piers, theatre and a new system of electric trams running to Margate and Broadstairs.

A large number of private yachts are moored at Ramsgate, and a good deal of commercial shipping is also done here.

Hollicondane Farm, situated a little to the N. of Ramsgate, is an excellent example of a 17th century farmstead, with thatched barn and other buildings surrounding a square farmyard. It has undergone scarcely any change since the year it was built, and is a remarkable survival of an old-fashioned farm amidst the rapid growth of new and entirely unpicturesque buildings which have surrounded it. There is a chalk-pit at Hollicondane which yields numerous and fine specimens of fossils.

Reculver lies 9 miles N.N.E. of Canterbury. The ruined church of Reculver is situated about 2½ miles to the E. of Herne Bay, and close to

the sea, which at this point is making rapid inroad; indeed every trace of the church would have perished long ago but for the fact that its twin towers were found to be useful as a landmark for mariners at sea, and artificial means were therefore taken to protect the foreshore. Reculver is the site of a Roman coast fortress called Regulbium, and a portion of its massive walls, built of local limestone, tufa and flints, still remains. Regulbium was an important station situated near the northern mouth of the estuary of the river Wantsum, now a small stream, but formerly an important water-course. The castrum was probably a late Roman work. Richborough is celebrated as being the residence of King Ethelbert after that monarch gave up his Canterbury home to St. Augustine. The church at Reculver was built about A.D. 670, and from the existing low walls and foundations it is clear that its plan was basilican. In the place of a large arch opening into the presbytery, however, there were three small arches separated by two tall stone pillars, showing that the builders were unable to throw one large arch across. The stone pillars are now preserved in the Cathedral Close, at Canterbury. The church is now a ruin. A new church further inland has been built at Hilborough.

From the Pan Rock near the sea-coast at Reculver the oyster fishermen frequently dredge up an abundance of pseudo-Samian ware.

RICHBOROUGH, 2 miles N. of Sandwich. This was the chief port on the S.E. coast of

Britain during the period of the Roman occupation of this island, and is of great interest, as having been one of the most important walled fortresses furnished with towers in the country.

The walls enclose an area of about 8 acres, in the middle of which is a very remarkable quadrangular mass of solid masonry, which has long been and still remains an antiquarian puzzle. Excavations, which have been made around it, have shown that the masonry extends to a considerable depth. The opinion that this might have contained an apartment, or probably two or more apartments, for the safe storage of the tribute collected by the Romans in Britain, is not worthy of serious consideration. Some more recent opinions upon the subject incline to the idea that it was merely the foundation of a very high wooden watch-tower or signalling structure, or even lighthouse, but, whatever it may have been, there can be no doubt about the importance of the place in Roman times. It was conveniently near the Gaulish coasts, and during the sway of the Romans it must have been on the high-road of communication between the interior of Britain and the Continent. The old Roman road called Watling Street, which reached as far as Chester, ran through Richborough and so on to Dover.

The importance of Richborough as a maritime port must have been very much greater in former times than at present. The river Stour was much deeper, and ships of large size

came up the river as far as Sandwich as recently as the times of Queen Elizabeth.

The various antiquities which, from time to time, have been discovered at Richborough present us a picture of life and commercial activity in strange contrast to the present desolation and solitude of the spot. Coins, pottery, and various articles of domestic use tell of the times when these memorable and weathered walls looked down upon a busy crowd of Roman merchants and soldiers. A little way from the town wall there is a circular depression. This was the amphitheatre, and hither at holiday time came the towns-people for amusements, as near like those of their native Rome as this comparatively uncivilised island could afford. The spot is now a mere field and the silence scarcely broken, except for the sound of sheep-bells or the song of the lark. The river on whose bosom Roman galleys floated and the landing-place at which they were moored, just under the steep escarpment on the E. side of the site of the town, have both undergone a scarcely less remarkable transformation. Owing to the filling up of the river, navigation is limited to small boats and barges, and the whole place has become depopulated and given up to the purposes of husbandry.

Ridley, 8 miles W.S.W. of Rochester, has a small church (St. Peter) of E.E. and Dec. character.

Ringwould is 3¼ miles S.S.W. of Deal. Its church (St. Nicholas) is of some interest, built

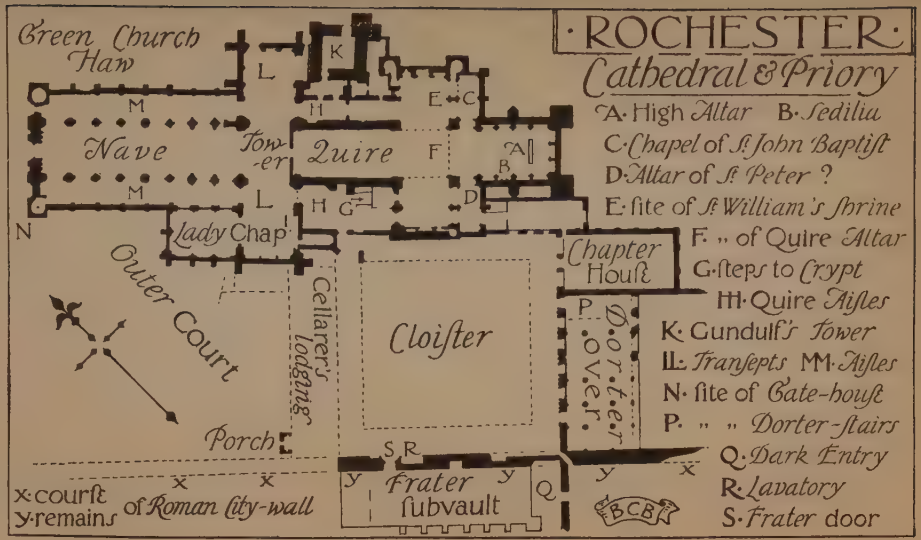
in the E.E. and Dec. periods, and forming an important landmark for mariners at sea.

Ripple is 2¾ miles S.W. of Deal. The church (St. Mary) is small, containing Norm. and Dec. features.

River is beautifully situated 2¼ miles N.W. of Dover. The church (St. Peter) is small and not of great importance.

ROCHESTER.—The position of Rochester on the Medway, roughly speaking about half-way between Canterbury and London, is so important that it would be remarkable if it did not possess an ancient history. At what date the place was inhabited it is not possible to say; but it is certain that it was a walled town in the time of the Romans, as is testified by the extensive remains of the actual wall by which it was surrounded. Remains of the Roman period have been found here, and one ancient cemetery belonging to the place has been identified at Strood, on the western bank of the river. Rochester was the Durobrivæ of the Romans. The town was pillaged by the Saxons and the Danes. The Norm. period is well represented by the earthwork now known as Boley Hill, and the castle, the keep of which may be justly considered as one of the most important of its kind now remaining in the kingdom.

Rochester was one of the first places to which the Augustinian Mission went from Canterbury, and like Canterbury it had its early Christian church. The story of the church at Rochester,


ROCHESTER
Cathedral & Priory
A. High Altar B. Sedilia
C. Chapel of St. John Baptist
D. Altar of St. Peter ?
E. site of St. William's Shrine
F. " of Quire Altar
G. steps to Crypt
HH. Quire Aisles
K. Gundulf's Tower
LL. Transepts MM. Aisles
N. site of Gate-house
P. " " Dorter-stairs
Q. Dark Entry
R. Lavatory
S. Frater door
Green Church Haw
Nave
Tow-er
Quire
Lady Chap.
Outer Court
Cellarer's lodging
Chapter House
Cloister
Dorter over
Porch
Frater
subvault
x. courst of Roman City-wall
y. remains
BCB

in fact, presents many features of similarity to that of Canterbury. The Saxon church at Rochester had become completely ruined before the time of the Norman Conquest. Gundulf, who was consecrated Bishop of Rochester in the year 1077, rebuilt the church there as well as the adjoining priory. In 1134, and again in 1177, the church suffered considerable damage from fire. The frequent fires in early times at the cathedrals of Rochester and Canterbury, as well as other early churches, are remarkable, but a sufficient explanation is to be found in the fact that the roofs, where the conflagrations usually originated, were not vaulted in stone, the result being that whilst they were burning they fell into the midst of the buildings, consuming all that was inflammable, and discolouring, and sometimes seriously damaging, the masonry.

The following are briefly the facts about the various buildings which have been carried out on the site of the present cathedral at Rochester. (1) The first Saxon church, built in 604, was small, consisting of a nave without aisles, and an eastern apse. This church was situated under the W. front of the present cathedral, and was doubtless destroyed when the later church was built. (2) The Norm. church was built between the years 1080 and 1100, during the period when Gundulf was Bishop of Rochester, and a large part of the nave and the whole of the crypt remain. In plan this church was somewhat peculiar. It was cruciform, with narrow transepts, a nave of ten bays and a presbytery

of six bays. A detached tower of massive proportions was built before this church was begun. It still remains in a ruined condition on the N. side, and presents certain features which are similar to those of St. Leonard's Tower at Malling and the tower of Dartford Church. (3) The second Norm. church, of which considerable remains, particularly the nave, still exist, was erected in the 12th century. It was dedicated in 1130. (4) The E.E. portions of the cathedral which were built gradually from time to time, and may be said to have been begun quite at the beginning of the 13th century. This work is remarkably fine, and must have been very costly. Its richness is explained by the fact that a large number of valuable offerings were made by pilgrims to the shrine of St. William of Perth, a baker, who was murdered near Rochester whilst on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

There have been various other additions to the fabric of Rochester Cathedral, including the erection of the central tower in the 14th century, and some very drastic restorations in the year 1826.

Perhaps the finest part of the cathedral is the magnificent western doorway, decorated by very rich Norm. carving of about the year 1130. The Norm. nave is very imposing and finely proportioned, and the choir and adjacent parts are good examples of E.E. work, in which free use has been made of shafts of Purbeck, Petworth and Bethersden marble. The crypt at Rochester

is one of the finest of its kind in the kingdom. The enriched doorway leading to the present chapter-house, a piece of late Dec. work, is a very fine and perfect example of carving, and well worthy of careful attention and study.

There are many tombs of interest in the cathedral, but the following are the more important: a prior's tomb of Purbeck marble with a floriated cross; Bishop Walter de Merton's tomb, erected in 1277 and restored in 1852; and the tomb of Bishop John of Sheppey, 1360, one of the most beautiful and best preserved examples of the use of colour on a monument in existence. There are some fine iron railings of perhaps Elizabethan date round this tomb.

Readers of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* and other works of Charles Dickens will recognise in the cathedral and surroundings of Rochester many of the scenes so graphically sketched by one of our greatest novelists.

Close by the cathedral are the site and a few of the remains of the Benedictine Priory which was established at Rochester by Bishop Gundulf about 1082.

Rochester Castle, the keep of which is one of the most imposing buildings in the county, stands on the highest point of ground in the city and forms a noble and remarkable object as seen from the shores of the Medway. The keep is a building 70 feet square at its base, 120 feet in height, and consisting of walls 12 feet, narrowing in the upper stages to 10 feet,

in thickness. The materials and labour employed in the construction of walls of such unusual thickness must have cost an enormous sum of money, but the object was an important one. Great strength of foundations and thickness of walls were very important considerations in a keep of this character, and the walls are thick enough in the upper parts to allow of mural chambers and galleries.

The keep is pierced by many small openings. A tier of round-headed loops is in the basement. Square-headed loop-holes, somewhat larger in size, are inserted in the first-floor level. The second or main floor is indicated by a line of small round-headed windows, whilst windows of larger size light the gallery. Above all, a line of rather larger windows, also round headed, indicates the uppermost floor.

The windows in the main and topmost floors have been ornamented by carved stonework. The best rooms of the keep were evidently in this part. Its height above the ground level was sufficiently great to allow of windows of decent size being inserted in the walls.

The apartments on the different floors of the keep were divided across the middle by a cross wall, E. and W., more than 5 feet thick throughout, and rising to the roof of the keep. Thus each floor was composed of a N. and S. chamber, one 21 feet and the other 20 feet broad, and each 46 feet long. In the cross wall, near its centre, thickened by a pilaster strip on each face, is the well, said to be 60

ROCHESTER CASTLE, THE KEEP

feet deep from the ground level, and to contain usually 10 feet of water. It has an ashlar pipe, 2 feet 9 inches diameter, which seems to have been carried up to the roof, and was accessible by means of four small round-headed doors, one on each floor.

In Dover Castle it will be remembered that the well-pipe is carried only to the second floor, and as a matter of fact it is quite unusual for wells to be carried up higher than the first floor in keeps. The Rochester example, which, when the building was intact, reached quite to the battlements, is a very remarkable feature, and one which recalls the period when, during the times of siege, it was essential to have a good supply of water within the walls of the fortress.

On the N. side of the keep are some considerable remains of the fore-building, covering the main entrance to the keep, which was on the first-floor level. This consists of three floors. The basement was a massively constructed apartment, probably used as a prison. On the first floor was a chamber with a flat timber ceiling, and this formed the vestibule to the keep. The third or upper floor of the fore-building was occupied by the chapel, an apartment divided into two parts, a nave and a chancel, by a plain round-headed arch.

This fore-building was part of the original plan of the fortress, and built up contemporaneously with the noble keep to which it is attached.

The question as to who was the builder of this keep is one of considerable interest. For a long time it was generally considered to have been Gundulf, making it of about the same date as the Tower of London, which it resembles in some of its arrangements, especially its mural gallery and fireplaces. Latterly, however, after a close inspection of the work, it has been found that this cannot be so, and that its more probable builder was Archbishop William Corbeil, about the years 1124-1126. A part of the curtain-wall of the castle on the river side is all that is left of the castle.

Odo was one of the earliest lords of the castle of whom we have actual record. It is probable that it was he who threw up as siege-works the earthwork which is now known as Boley Hill. Gundulf, consecrated Bishop of Rochester in 1077, was another well-known name associated with the fortress.

When William the Conqueror died there was naturally a good deal of anxiety among his survivors to secure Rochester Castle. Odo, the rapacious Bishop of Bayeaux, seized it and held it for Duke Robert. Rufus quickly laid siege to Rochester, and having captured the strongholds of Tunbridge and Pevensey, forced Odo to demand the surrender of Rochester by his allies. The garrison understood the sincerity of the demand, sallied out, captured their royal escort and their bishop, and installed him, nothing loth, in the government of the castle. Rufus converted the siege into a blockade of

both castle and city, and finally, under the pressure of a pestilence, both were surrendered, and Odo was finally banished.

Rochester Castle, having been taken by siege in 1088, seems to have remained one of the possessions of the Crown until 1126, when Henry II. granted to Archbishop William de Corbeil and his successors the perpetual charge and constableship of the Castle of Rochester. It was upon that occasion, doubtless, that the keep was built.

The value of a fortress of this stamp was far too great for the possession of it to remain long unchallenged, and so, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the See of Canterbury, and at other times, the Crown seized it. In 1202 it was given up to Stephen Langton, and towards the latter part of the reign of King John, Langton placed the castle in the charge of William d'Albini, to be held in the interests of the barons, whose army proposed to march from London to its relief. John, however, interposed, and in 1215, after a severe siege of three months, it was surrendered.

During the course of this siege it was found impossible to produce any effect upon the castle walls by the military engines then in use, and the place was only taken by the work of the miners, who first undermined and then threw down the walls.

On the death of John, Rochester Castle passed into the hands of Henry III., who spent considerable sums of money upon its repair.

In the year 1264 this fortress was in the charge of the celebrated Roger de Leybourne, who had just taken part with the King. De Montfort was supposed to meditate an attack upon Rochester Castle, and Leybourne defended it with a strong garrison, and stored it with ample provisions. Just before Easter the barons laid siege, but a week's efforts were unable to make any impression, and they retreated in dismay. Leybourne and most of the garrison joined the King at Lewes, and took part in the battle.

The defeat of the King's party at that battle was followed by the surrender of Rochester Castle, but after the death of De Montfort and the fall of Kenilworth, Leybourne resumed the governorship.

Edward III. carried out some extensive repairs, and the work was done under the supervision of Prior John of Rochester. Stone for the purpose was brought from Beer, Caen and Reigate.

From this time downwards the place has been allowed to decay, and, indeed, upon one occasion in the 18th century an attempt was made to demolish the ruins. Fortunately for posterity, the builders had done their work so thoroughly and so well that the task of pulling it down was too difficult to be remunerative to those who had proposed to sell the building materials.

Rochester contains many interesting old houses, of which Restoration House, Eastgate

House, and the house for the "seven poor travellers," provided for by Richard Watts, are the most remarkable.

RODMERSHAM is 2 miles S.S.E. of Sittingbourne. The church (St. Nicholas) is largely of the Perp. period. There are remains here of an old manor-house, said upon somewhat doubtful authority to have belonged to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

ROLVENDEN is 3 miles W.S.W. of Tenterden. It has a handsome church (St. Mary) of the E.E., Dec. and Perp. periods.

ROMNEY MARSH.—What is generally known as Romney Marsh is a large area of land consisting of Romney Marsh proper, and the districts known as Walland, Guildford and Denge Marshes, which extend from Hythe to Rye, a distance of about 17 miles. The breadth of the marsh may be taken to be about the distance from Dengeness to Appledore, *viz.*, about 12 miles. At high water pretty nearly the whole of this tract, consisting of alluvium and shingles, is below the level of the sea. The whole of Romney Marsh proper, and, indeed, the other marshes, excepting Guildford Marsh, are in Kent.

There can be no doubt that at some time within what, from a geological point of view, would be considered the recent period, the whole of this large district was covered by the sea. The banks of shingles and sand abundantly prove this. At what period the land was reclaimed from the sea, however, is by no means clear. There is reason to think that the work

of reclamation in some parts was effected in stages at different periods. Probably the marsh-land in the neighbourhood of Appledore was the first to be enclosed, and it is interesting to find that the name of the place points to this. Appledore is held by philologists to have been derived from "Poulder," a Flemish term meaning land reclaimed by means of embankments. The English form of the name was originally Atpoldre, and finally became Appledore. From the remains which have been discovered it is clear that Romney Marsh proper was extensively occupied in Roman times. Near Dymchurch remains of Roman potteries have been found, and this goes to show that even as early as this some kind of sea-wall on the E. and S. of the marsh must have been built to keep out the sea. At the present time a large part of the coast extending from Hythe to New Romney requires to be protected by sea-walls, but nearer Dengeness the accumulation of the shingles on the beach provides a natural protection against the waves. The development of beaches in this part of the marsh is remarkable. What are known as the Denge Beach and the Holmstone Beach occupy an area 3 miles in length and from 1 to 3 miles in breadth, and very large areas in this part of the marsh are devoid of vegetation. Other parts, however, have much grass, and indeed Romney Marsh is universally famous for its rich pastures which afford some of the finest grazing in the world.

Very little is really known about the period

when these tracts of level ground were reclaimed from the sea. Mr. Robert Furley, F.S.A., the author of *A History of the Weald of Kent*, writes: "Beyond the mere conjecture of different writers, we have no historical record as to the exact time when Romney Marsh proper was really enclosed, but in proof that it was all done pretty much at the same time, we do not find any internal walls on the eastern, as there are on the western side of the Rhee wall".

A channel from Appledore to Romney was cut in order to bring part of the waters of the river Limen, or Rother. This is generally supposed to have been the work of the Romans, who thus procured a safe anchorage and a port at Romney.

After the Romans left our shores the marsh was neglected, and although the main embankments remained, a good deal of the reclaimed land fell again within the influence of the waves. The river Rother, however, was navigable for ships of some size, and it is recorded that towards the end of the 9th century the Danish fleet sailed as far up as Appledore, at that time a place of great importance on account of the trade done in timber from the neighbouring forest of Andred.

The number of the ancient churches still in use, or in ruins, is very large in proportion to the population of the marshes. It has been suggested by some writers that this points to the presence of a much larger population than is found at present, but it is a well-

known fact that large churches do not always indicate numerous populations. They may be taken, however, as evidences of the wealth or piety of their builders, and the churches which still remain, as well as the traces of those which are no longer in use, afford eloquent testimony to the fact that both were possessed by the former inhabitants of the marsh.

Nothing is more certain than that the whole of what is now Romney Marsh was at a very late geological period covered by the sea. Examination of the underground structure shows that the marsh is built up of sea-sand to a depth of at least 70 feet. Indeed, if the artificial defence of Dymchurch Wall were removed it is certain that the sea would now overflow the marshes as far up the river Rother as Bodiam.

How Romney Marsh first came to be enclosed is a somewhat difficult question. Geologists[1] suggest that the first stage in the operation was probably a shallowing and filling up of the bay by the accumulation of silt to such an extent seaward as to make a sandbank, or series of sandbanks, exposed at low water. "The origin of this accumulation is not quite clear, but it was probably caused by the meeting of two tidal waves in this part of the channel, or else by a local tidal eddy produced by the form of the coast-line. When in this way the bay had shallowed considerably the finer clayey and loamy sediment of the Rother and the

[1] *Memoirs of the Geological Survey:* "The Weald," by W. Topley, p. 305.

other streams that flow into the marsh began to be deposited on the sand, instead of being carried farther out to sea, as had previously been the case. Plants then began to grow upon the newly formed surface, which probably extended much farther seaward than it does at present, and may have been actually upheaved by oscillation of level, forming a plain well raised above the level of the sea. Forest trees flourished on this surface, for the moor bogs in the peat have all the appearance of having grown on the spot. If this be so, it follows that since that time there has been a depression of the land, because the peat that occurs at Appledore and along the shore between Rye and Dungeness, and also that often found in sinking wells, is at too low a level for the plants to have grown at these places while the sea had access there."

A word or two as to the present condition of the marsh may be added. Much of the ground is cultivated as arable land, although most of the marsh consists of pasture lands. Mangel-wurzel and other seeds are grown in some abundance. Mushrooms and sloes abound, and both are made use of; and water-fowl are abundant. The ground produces excellent crops, which fetch high prices when sold.

The first appearance of the Romney Marsh district cannot be described as precisely prepossessing, but no one can have much acquaintance with the place without feeling a growing affection for the broad expanses of rich grassy lands, the docile sheep which feed upon them,

and the good-natured and hospitable inhabitants.

ROMNEY, NEW. This is one of the most important towns in the marsh. In addition to four ruined churches, it has a noble church (St. Nicholas), mainly of Norm. and E.E. workmanship. A handsome western tower (Norm.), nearly 100 feet high, is capped by four massive pinnacles, one at each corner and no two alike, and the parapet is unusually massive. The nave is also of Norm. workmanship; at the W. end are some elaborate features in stonework, and there is a fine wooden screen, dated 1602, in its original condition and position.

The church has a nave with N. and S. aisles, and chancel with N. and S. chancels. The latter still possess three sets of sedilia, of plain character, and situated in each case on the S. wall. There is a beautiful Easter sepulchre on the N. wall of the N. chancel. The monuments are numerous, including a 14th century brass, a large number of ledger-stones, some high tombs, stone coffins and stone coffin lids.

The architectural features are remarkably fine and worthy of careful study.

The sea-coast, which is about 2 miles distant from New Romney, affords good bathing, and a seaside resort, known as Littlestone-on-Sea, is now being built there.

ROMNEY, OLD, 2 miles W. of New Romney, has a picturesque church (St. Clement), largely

of Dec. and Perp. work, but with some E.E. features.

Ruckinge, 6 miles S.S.E. of Ashford, has an interesting church (St. Mary) with Norm. and later features.

Ruxley was an ancient parish which gave the name to a Hundred in West Kent. The church, of E.E. or possibly Dec. date, has long been desecrated and is now used as a barn.

Ryarsh is situated 6 miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. The church (St. Martin) is a small building and not of very great interest.

St. Lawrence is 1 mile W. of Ramsgate. This is the mother-church of Ramsgate, and presents a mixture of Norm., E.E. and later styles. It has some interesting brasses, etc.

St. Margaret-at-Cliffe is situated 3½ miles N.E. of Dover, and possesses a very fine Norm. church of extremely good character.

St. Mary's is 2¼ miles N. of New Romney. There is a ruined church here.

St. Mary Cray. (See Cray, St. Mary.)

St. Nicholas-at-Wade is situated on the high ground about 3 miles S.W. of Birchington. The most important object in the small village is the noble parish church, whose fine tower is a conspicuous mark from many parts of the Isle of Thanet. The church is a fine and spacious building, consisting of a nave 73 feet by 23 feet, N. and S. of equal length, and 10 feet 6 inches and 9 feet 3 inches wide respectively. The chancel is upwards of 41 feet long and 18 feet wide, and there are a N. chancel or The Bridges'

Chapel and a S. or St. Thomas's Chapel. The massive tower is at the S.W. corner of the church, and the S. porch, with very perfect parvise over it, adjoins. Rough timber stairs lead from the body of the church to the parvise. There is a fine Jacobean pulpit of oak in the nave, and some monumental brasses are at the W. end of the church. There are several elaborate Norm. features in the architecture, but there are also E.E. and later additions. The royal arms, painted and gilded and enclosed in a frame, are now deposited at the E. end of the N. chancel. The church was restored in 1875. There is a good piece of pierced ironwork attached to the ring which opens the latch of the S. door. The view from the top of the steeple is remarkably extensive, embracing much of the Isle of Thanet, of those parts of Kent not in the island, and of the sea far out to the N. and E.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY. (See Cray, St. Paul's.)

St. Stephen's alias *Hackington*, 1½ miles N. of Canterbury, has a Norm. and E.E. cruciform church.

SALTWOOD is 1 mile N. of Hythe. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a plain structure with Norm. and Dec. features.

The chief building of importance here is the castle. It has been supposed by some that Saltwood Castle dates back to a Roman origin, but the supposition (suggested probably by the contiguity of the Roman remains at Lympne) is entirely without foundation. Origin-

ally there was a castle of some kind at Saltwood in Norman times, and one of the existing towers of the outer wall is certainly of that date, but the main building is of later date, and there is reason to think that it was the work of Hugo de Montfort.

Although Saltwood Castle was in existence at the time of the Domesday Survey, there is no mention of it in that work.

In Saxon times the manor of Saltwood seems to have been the property of the Church. Hasted, the historian of Kent, states that the Castle of Saltwood was rebuilt by Henry de Essex, Baron of Ralegh, and standard-bearer to King Henry II. From Matthew of Paris we learn that Henry de Essex was defeated in a trial by duel for cowardice before the Welsh, and, although he was allowed to live, he was compelled to become a monk in Reading Abbey, and his possessions were escheated to the Crown.

These possessions were claimed for the Church by Archbishop Becket, and this brings us to the most prominent event in the story of Saltwood Castle. When Henry II. gave expression to his anger against Becket he was at Bur, near Bayeux, in Normandy. Four knights, or gentlemen of the bed-chamber, named Reginald Fitzurse, Hugh de Moreville, William de Tracy and Richard le Bret, thereupon took it as a point of honour to rid the King of "this low-bred priest," and they immediately set out upon their journey with murderous intentions. They proceeded by different roads to the French

coast, and crossing the sea on the following day, two of them landed at Dover, and the other two at Winchelsea, and all four arrived at the same hour at the fortress of Saltwood.

This castle was occupied at that time by Randulph de Broc, who was naturally not very well disposed towards the prelate who claimed his lands for the Church. Only three days ago Archbishop Becket had excommunicated De Broc, and while the smart of this indignity was still fresh in his mind, the four knights laid their schemes of murder before him, and he readily entered into the plot.

On the night of 28th December, 1170, the lights were extinguished in an apartment of Saltwood Castle, in order, it is said, that the details of the murderous mission might be discussed without the conspirators seeing each other's faces.

The Castle and Manor of Saltwood were restored to the See of Canterbury in the first year of the reign of King John, and the Archbishops of Canterbury occasionally resided there until the time of Cranmer, who, in the reign of Henry VIII., exchanged them for some other lands of the Crown.

One of the principal features of Saltwood Castle is the fine gate-house with the two flanking towers, built by Archbishop Courtenay, in the time of Richard II., and the arms of the builder are sculptured upon the front of the gate-house. This portion of the fortress was furnished with all the usual methods of defence, including portcullis, machicolations, and an

arrangement of holes over the gateway, by means of which the assailants might be worried and injured by the discharge of missiles.

The principal apartment of the gate-house is situated over the archway, and there are smaller chambers leading from it situated in the turrets. Each of these contains a staircase and a garderobe, all skilfully arranged for economy of space. These chambers are all furnished with fireplaces under flat perpendicular arches.

Sandhurst is situated on the river Rother, 7 miles W.S.W. of Tenterden. The church (St. Nicholas) is of the E.E. and Perp. periods.

SANDWICH, situated near the E. coast of Kent, and about half-way between Deal and Ramsgate, was formerly a place of great importance. The river Stour, which runs close by the town, was navigable for large ships, and a very large shipping trade was enjoyed by Sandwich until the beginning of the 16th century, when the place declined owing to the silting up of Sandwich Haven (see Appendix D). As it exists to-day, Sandwich presents a curiously intricate system of streets and a large number of old-fashioned houses, several of which are enriched with carved woodwork. There are three handsome churches: St. Clement's, a building with a central Norm. tower, ornamented with external arcading, and a belfry-door with enriched tympanum; St. Peter's, mainly of Dec. and Perp. workmanship, has a lofty tower, crowned by a flattened but not inelegant

cupola, and contains some interesting tombs and effigies; St. Mary's Church contains portions of Norm. work, but is mainly of the Dec. period. It has suffered much from neglect and restoration. There is a charming E.E. chapel at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, just outside the town.

An earthen wall, of which considerable traces remain, once enclosed the town of Sandwich, and on the side next the river there still remain two ancient and picturesque gates known as the Barbican and the Fisher Gate.

Sarre, a hamlet situated about eight miles N.E. of Canterbury, is chiefly famous for the extensive and important Anglo-Saxon cemetery, many of the graves of which were excavated by the Kent Archæological Society under the superintendence of the late Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., about the years 1862-64. The objects discovered were of very great archæological interest.

SEAL is 2¼ miles N.N.E. of Sevenoaks, and has a handsome church (St. Peter), the tower of which closely resembles that of Sevenoaks Church. There is a fine brass to William de Bryene, 1395.

Seasalter is 2 miles S.W. of Whitstable, and has a charming little E.E. church, now only used as a chapel for the adjacent burial-ground.

Selling is 3½ miles S.S.E. of Faversham. The church (St. Mary) has a handsome E.E. western doorway and other features.

Sellinge is 5 miles N.W. of Hythe. The

church (St. Mary) contains Norm. and E.E. features.

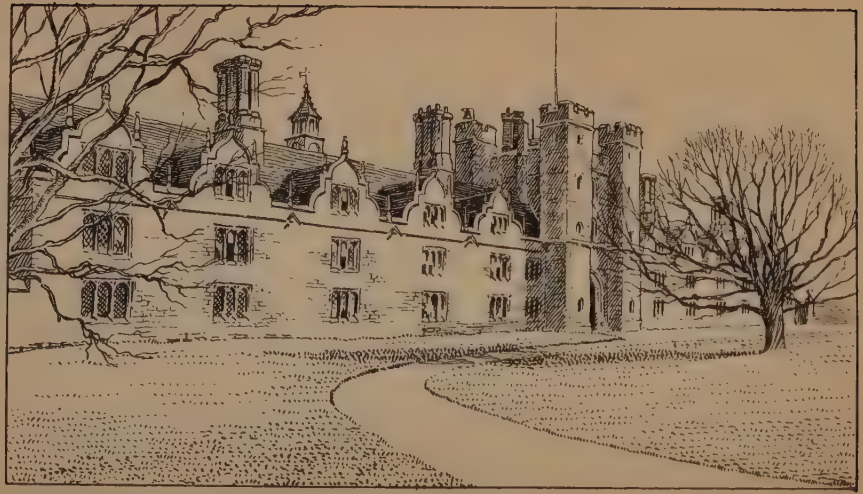
SEVENOAKS is situated nearly 24 miles S.E. of London, in a charming position on the northern slope of the Greensand Hills, surrounded by beautiful and undulating scenery. The most interesting, as it is also the most important, feature of Sevenoaks is Knole, a mansion entitled to rank amongst the most notable houses in the kingdom.

The earliest authentic history we have of this house is in the reign of King John, when it was the property of Falcatius de Brent, and some time afterwards of Baldwin de Betun, who likewise possessed the manors of Braborne or Bradborne, Kemsing and Seal. From early times these places had been consolidated into one property. Knole came into the possession successively of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; Roger, son of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; Otho de Grandison, and Geoffery de Say. In the reign of Henry VI. Knole was in the possession of Ralph Lighe, who then conveyed it by sale to James Fiennes, who was related by marriage to the Say family.

He was a considerable military character in the wars between England and France, and was Lord Treasurer of England. In 1456 Knole passed by sale from the possession of the Say family to that of Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury. This prelate rebuilt the manor-house of Knole, and enclosed the park around the same. He made it his chief residence, and

on his death, which happened here in 1486, he bequeathed this manor, with its appurtenances, to the See of Canterbury, as a palace for his successors for ever. The next Archbishop, Cardinal Morton, frequently resided here, and spent large sums of money in repairing and enlarging the house. Henry VII. visited the Cardinal at Knole upon more than one occasion. Archbishops Dean, Wareham and Cranmer occasionally resided at Knole. During the time of the last-named prelate, however, the Manor of Knole, as also those of Wrotham, Bexley, Northfleet and Maidstone, was given up to the Crown, and Knole was ultimately granted with certain other estates by Edward VI. to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, in exchange for other lands. Upon his attainder Queen Mary granted the lordships of Sevenoaks and Knole and the land belonging thereto to Cardinal Pole. Upon the death of Pole (which happened on the same day as the death of Queen Mary) Queen Elizabeth bestowed the property upon Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. It soon afterwards passed into the possession of Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, and then to Thomas Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset.

It is said that the Earl of Dorset employed at Knole 200 workmen constantly. The water-spouts, which have the initials of his name upon them, are dated, some 1605, and others 1607, two years after his arrival at Knole; and from the fact that these are placed both within and without the house, and correspond with the



KNOLE HOUSE, SEVENOAKS

lead upon the roof, it is probable that the house in every part underwent a thorough repair by him. The carved screen in the great hall, which bears his arms with those of his countess, was placed there by him ; while the wainscot in the same hall, in the dining-room, and in all the other rooms and galleries, as well as the ceilings, except those which have been modernised, are of the same taste and character.

The entrance to Knole Park is nearly opposite Sevenoaks Church, and a sloping avenue of beeches leads thence to the principal gate, with its picturesque lodges on either side. The road then winds through a valley and stretches up a wood-crowned hill, until it gains the splendid quadrangular pile of the old house of the Sackvilles. The entire structure occupies an area of upwards of three acres, and has an imposing aspect, not merely on account of its size, but also from the square towers and embattled gateways which adorn it. Generally speaking, the architecture is of the time of Elizabeth and James I., but some portions of the structure are probably of a considerably earlier date.

The great hall, built by the first Earl of Dorset, is a fine apartment lighted by windows decorated with the armorial bearings of Queen Elizabeth and Robert Devereux, the ill-fated Earl of Essex. The daïs remains as complete as when it supported the principal table whereat the lord of the mansion and his peers were wont to sit. A curious pair of fire-dogs, with the initials and emblems of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, are

worthy of notice ; they were brought here from Hever Castle. The walls of the hall are adorned with several paintings, including examples of the work of Rubens, Giordano, Kneller, De Vos, Ramsay and Wotton.

From the great hall a richly decorated staircase leads to the brown gallery, an apartment of considerable dimensions, 88 feet long, with oaken floor, roof and panels, and windows ablaze with heraldic colourings which paint the floor with a thousand shifting dyes. The walls are crowded with the portraits of historic men and women, recalling the most stirring events in the annals of English valour.

Lady Betty Germaine's bedroom, the spangled bedroom, the Venetian bedroom, organ room, crimson drawing-room and the cartoon gallery are but a few of the many remarkable apartments of this fine old house. They are all richly adorned with old paintings, and many of them are furnished in the quaint style of the days of Queen Elizabeth.

One of the most notable owners of Knole was Charles, the sixth Earl of Dorset, who was a man of chivalric gallantry, great poetic spirit and lively wit. He was one of the gayest members of the court of Charles II., and the boon companion of Buckingham, Sedley and Rochester. Dryden, Butler, Killigrew, Tom Durfey and Prior were indebted to his splendid generosity. A pleasant anecdote is related of this earl. A party of wits and poets who had assembled at Knole agreed that each person

should write an impromptu, on the merit of which Dryden was to decide. Zealously did they cudgel their brains, all save the earl, who penned a line or two and threw it carelessly upon the table. When each had completed his task, Dryden pronounced the earl's impromptu the best, an opinion in which the company cordially joined when they heard it: "I promise to pay Mr. John Dryden, or order, £500 on demand. Dorset."

Sevenoaks Church (St. Nicholas) is a large and handsome building in the Dec. and Perp. styles. The material employed is Kentish ragstone. William Lambarde, the historian of Kent, is buried here.

Sevington, is 2 miles E.S.E. of Ashford, and has a small church (St. Mary) which once contained some monumental brasses.

SHADOXHURST is situated 4 miles S.W. of Ashford. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is mainly of Dec. architecture, but not of great interest.

SHEERNESS, in the Isle of Sheppey, 7 miles N. of Sittingbourne, derives its chief importance from the fact that it commands the entrances of the Thames and the Medway. The dockyard, garrison and forts have sprung up in consequence. There is also a very large building, known as the Storehouse, which is capable of containing enormous naval stores. In recent years Sheerness has acquired some popularity as a seaside resort, but it contains little of interest to the antiquary. The cliffs between

Sheerness and Minster, however, are remarkable geologically for their number of London clay fossils, myriads of which, washed out of the clay, may be found on the foreshore.

SHELDWICH is situated 3 miles S. of Faversham. The church (St. James) is a building of some importance, with Norm., Dec. and Perp. work. There is a charming window in the eastern gable of the nave, and the church contains some important monumental brasses.

Shepherd's Well. (See Sibertswold.)

Shipborne is 3½ miles N. of Tunbridge. The church (St. Giles) is described by Ireland as "a neat fabric".

Sholden is situated 1½ miles W. of Deal. The church (St. Nicholas) is spacious, and consists of a nave, chancel and western tower.

SHOREHAM is situated on the river Darenth, 5 miles N. of Sevenoaks. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is remarkable for its beautiful wooden porch, with carving and tracery, and even more for its elaborate rood-screen and rood-loft, the latter being in a practically complete condition.

Shoreham Castle. (See Lullingstone.)

SHORNE and MERSTON, 3 miles S.E. of Gravesend. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is of considerable size and contains E.E. and later features. The font is fine and of the Perp. period.

SIBERTSWOLD is 6 miles N.W. of Dover. It has been named Shepherd's Well without any sufficient reason by the railway authorities. The church was rebuilt in 1863.

Sissinghurst is an ecclesiastical district belonging to the parish of Cranbrook.

SITTINGBOURNE, situated on Milton Creek, is 10 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. The place has been much spoiled by extensive brickfields and by the small cottages built to house the people employed therein. The church (St. Michael) has undergone much mutilation and the window-tracery has been destroyed at various times, but certain E.E. and Dec. features of some interest remain. Numerous Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne, and in the country near are several picturesque farmhouses and cottages of dates varying from the 16th century to the 18th century.

SMARDEN is 8 miles E.N.E. of Cranbrook. The church (St. Michael) has received the popular name of "The Barn of Kent" on account of the singular construction of its roof. The nave is of great width. The church contains the remains of ancient mural paintings, an Easter sepulchre, and other features. The churchwarden's accounts, which date from 1536 to 1602, are of great interest.

Smeeth is 4 miles E.S.E. of Ashford. The church (St. Mary) is of Norm. and E.E. workmanship.

Snargate is 5 miles W.N.W. of New Romney. The church (St. Dunstan) is large, as are several of the other churches in Romney Marsh, and contains E.E. and later work.

Snave is 4½ miles N.W. of New Romney.

SNODLAND and PADDLESWORTH, 5 miles N.W. of Maidstone. Snodland Church (All Saints), which stands close by the river Medway, has some Norm. features. Paddlesworth Church (St. Oswald) has portions of Early Norm. architecture.

SOUTHFLEET is 3 miles S.W. of Gravesend. Its church (St. Nicholas) is mainly of Dec. architecture, and contains some interesting monumental remains and brasses.

Speldhurst is 2½ miles W.N.W. of Tunbridge Wells. The church (St. Mary) was rebuilt about the year 1870.

STALISFIELD with BORESFIELD is 12 miles W.S.W. of Canterbury. It has a cruciform church (St. Mary) with an ancient effigy of a knight in armour.

Stanford is situated 12 miles S. of Canterbury on the ancient Stone Street: hence its name. It has a small church (All Saints), containing little of interest.

Stanstead is 9 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. The church (St. Mary) was anciently a chapel to Wrotham.

Staple is situated 8 miles E.S.E. of Canterbury. The church (St. James) contains slight traces of Norm. work, but was built mainly in the Dec. and Perp. periods.

STAPLEHURST is situated 4½ miles N.N.E. of Cranbrook. The church (All Saints) is a large structure mainly built in the Dec. and Perp. periods. The S. door is decorated with some remarkable ancient iron-work. The

village contains some interesting timber houses, and commands extensive views over the Weald.

Stelling is 6 miles S.S.W. of Canterbury. The church (St. Mary) has a remarkably wide and short nave, and the architecture is of the Dec. and Perp. periods.

STOCKBURY is situated 7 miles N.E. of Maidstone. The fine spacious church (St. Mary) is cruciform in plan, and contains some extremely beautiful E.E. work.

STODMARSH lies 4½ miles E.N.E. of Canterbury in an out-of-the-way part of the marshes to the S. of the river Stour. The church (St. Mary) has been recently restored, but some of its ancient features remain.

Stoke, 6½ miles N.E. of Rochester, has a church (St. Peter) containing brasses and other monuments.

STONE (near Dartford) is situated 2½ miles E.N.E. of Dartford. The church (St. Mary) is perhaps one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. The finest work, which is late in the E.E. style, is mainly in the chancel, and is characterised by its most elaborate and perfect finish as well as great beauty of form.

Stone Castle is an ancient castellated seat in this parish. It stands on an eminence a short distance southward from the high-road between London and Dover. A square tower at the E. end is the only part of the building which bears the appearance of ever having been a fortress.

Formerly this place was a manor, and in the reign of Edward III., Sir John de Northwood

answered for the Manor of Stone Castle as half a knight's fee. It had previously been held by Henry de Northwood of the Bishop of Rochester.

Stone Castle has subsequently passed into the possession of the families of Bonevant, Chambley, Chapman, etc., and afterwards to Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, who bequeathed this estate with other properties to charitable uses.

Stone, situated 2½ miles W.N.W. of Faversham, possesses the ruins of an ancient church, formerly known as the Chapel of our Lady of Eylwarton.

Stone-in-Oxney, 5½ miles S.E. of Tenterden, has an interesting church (St. Mary) entirely of Perp. architecture. In the vicarage garden there is preserved a Roman stone altar, found at Stone, upon the four sides of which is carved the figure of an ox, in supposed allusion to the name of the island.

Stourmouth is 8 miles E.N.E. of Canterbury, and has a church (All Saints) of no great interest.

Stowting or *Stouting* is 7 miles E.S.E. of Ashford. This place is celebrated for its Anglo-Saxon cemetery, many graves of which have been excavated and examined, and some important antiquities have been found in them. The church (St. Mary) has been almost wholly rebuilt.

Strood is on the W. bank of the river Medway, opposite Rochester. The church (St.

Nicholas) is a spacious building, with numerous monuments and inscriptions, and is much more interesting than it looks at first. The Knight Hospitallers had a house here, and considerable remains of the building in the form of a vaulted crypt still exist at Temple Farm, Strood.

Sturry is 2½ miles N.E. of Canterbury and situated on the river Stour. The church (St. Nicholas) contains some evidences of E.E. work, but has been much modified by subsequent additions.

SUNDRIDGE, 3 miles W.N.W. of Sevenoaks. The church (dedication unknown) contains very slight traces of Norm. work, but much good E.E. work. It has numerous brasses and other monuments.

SUTTON-AT-HONE is 2½ miles S.S.E. of Dartford, possesses an interesting church (St. John), containing a fine tomb in memory of Sir Thomas Smyth, a celebrated 17th century merchant, and a famous member of the Haberdashers and Skinners' Companies. He was also one of the chief Commissioners of the Royal Navy, and in every way a man of very considerable importance in his day. At an old house now called St. John's was once a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Sutton, near Dover, has a church (St. Peter and St. Paul) containing Norm. features, but it has been considerably restored.

Sutton, East, is 6 miles S.E. of Maidstone. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is small,

but contains numerous monuments to the Filmer family.

SUTTON VALENCE, 5½ miles S.E. of Maidstone, has a handsome church (St. Mary). There are some remains of an ancient and strongly built castle, which was probably in the possession of the family of Valence. What remains is apparently a portion of the keep of the castle.

Swalecliffe, 2 miles E. of Whitstable, has a church (St. John) of small size and of Dec. and Perp. dates, which has been considerably restored.

SWANSCOMBE is 4 miles E. of Dartford, and possesses a church (St. Peter and St. Paul) of great interest. The main part of the building is of the E.E. period, but in the chancel are traces of very early Norm. masonry, and in the tower is a remarkably perfect Anglo-Saxon window, double splayed, and mainly constructed of Roman bonding-tiles.

The district is remarkable for its beds of drift gravel, containing numerous palæolithic implements.

SWINGFIELD is situated 5 miles N. of Folkestone. Its church (St. Peter) contains Norm., E.E., Dec. and Perp. features. There are some interesting remains of a Preceptory Chapel here which once belonged to the Priory of St. John.

Temple Ewell. (See Ewell.)

TENTERDEN, 17 miles S.E. of Maidstone, is a town of considerable importance, situated in a district which is remarkable for hops and sheep, but which is not often visited by the tourist.

The church (St. Mildred) is large and handsome. There is a local tradition to the effect that the building of Tenterden steeple was the cause of the Goodwin Sands. (See Appendix D.)

Teston, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Maidstone, has a church (St. Peter and St. Paul) which contains several monuments of the Boteler family.

TEYNHAM is 3½ miles W.N.W. of Faversham. The church (St. Mary) is large and cruciform in plan, and is partly of the E.E. and partly of the Perp. period.

THANET, ISLE OF. This was anciently known as the Isle of Tenet. Before its comparatively recent development as a place of seaside resort the island was chiefly remarkable for its agricultural and fishing industries. At Broadstairs and doubtless at other places in the island a considerable trade was done in connection with the North Sea fishery.

There were four villages which grew up around four beautiful old churches in Thanet, *viz.*, St. John's (now usually known as Margate), St. Peter's (still called St. Peter's), St. Lawrence (still so called, but practically represented by Ramsgate), and St. Mary's (Minster).

In the domestic architecture, particularly in the case of cottages, there are many interesting evidences of Flemish or Dutch influence, and the beautifully ornamental gables of the old cottages in Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Reading Street, etc., are well worthy of notice.

Thanington is 1½ miles W.S.W. of Canter-

bury. The church (St. Nicholas) contains E.E. work.

Throwley, 4 miles S.S.W. of Faversham, has a church (St. Michael) of considerable interest and containing several monuments.

Thurnham or *Thornham*, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Maidstone, has a small church (St. Mary) containing memorials of the Sheldon family.

Tilmanstone is 4 miles W.S.W. of Deal, and has a small church (St. Andrew), partly of Norm. work.

Tong is 6 miles W.N.W. of Faversham. The church (St. Giles) is to some extent of Norm. architecture.

Trottescliffe is 7½ miles N.W.N. of Maidstone. The church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is an admirable example of Early and Late Norm. work.

Tudeley is 2¼ miles E.S.E. of Tunbridge. The church (All Saints) was rebuilt in brick about a hundred years ago. Capel is now attached to this parish.

TUNBRIDGE.—The most important feature of Tunbridge is unquestionably its castle. This castle resembles several other fortresses in the fact that the existing mediæval walls have been erected on or near a much earlier fortification.

Soon after the Norman Conquest Tunbridge Castle consisted of a substantial stone building of one storey only perched upon the top of a conical mound. The walls were strengthened at regular intervals by buttresses, and crowned by an embattled stone parapet. The buildings

within the keep were covered by a vaulted stone roof, and light and air were admitted by a small circular opening in the centre, as in the case of Sandown, Windsor, and other castles of the circular Norm. plan. Admission to the keep from the outside was gained by a low semi-circular doorway ornamented by shafts, capitals and bases of the regular Norm. character. A flight of steps led up to the door, and the moat which surrounded the keep-mound was spanned by a wooden bridge supported upon stone piers. On the outside of the moat a space of about two acres was enclosed with a stockade, foss and rampart. It will be seen, therefore, that although the castle at this early date was of an extremely simple plan, there were indications of a more extended and complicated plan of defence.

In the earlier half of the 13th century—probably between the years 1220 and 1240—the enlargements so much needed for the adequate defence of Tunbridge Castle against a powerful and long-sustained attack were carried out, and the ruins of the castle as we now see them are the work of that period. The circular castle or keep was retained and made a part of the more extensive defences. A strong port, or gate-tower, with semi-circular flanking towers, formed the entrance to the castle, and still remains the most prominent feature of the ruins. A curtain-wall, with covered way leading to the keep, was built to enclose the outer bailey. The moat encircling the keep-mound, or donjon, was retained,

and could at need be utilised for the defence of the keep. Water from the river could be introduced through an arched opening below the water level.

Many of the architectural features of the gatehouse are remarkably perfect, and as they afford valuable evidence as to the methods of mediæval castellated architecture, and also as to the mode of warfare in the early part of the 13th century, a few details of the building may appropriately be given.

Upon approaching the weather-beaten tower, the stranger is impressed with the appearance of strength which the building before him presents; for, although the castle has neither roof nor timber floors left, it is wonderful how bravely the gatehouse walls have withstood the combined assaults of enemies and the destructive influences of the weather. This may probably arise, in part, from the fact that its foundations are firmly grounded upon a sandstone rock. The lower portion of the interior of the structure is filled in with stones and earth. Below the ground level, however, there is a low arched apartment which probably served for a prison, or possibly for stores. The moat in front of the gateway, which was formerly spanned by a drawbridge, is now filled up with earth, so that the visitor can walk into the gate upon level ground. The portcullis which once helped to guard the gate has disappeared, but the grooves in which it was raised and lowered still remain. In the central passage-way are two arched open-

ings, also protected by stout door and portcullis, leading into the guard-room, from which winding stone stairs led in the rear to the several floors.

The special object of the architect who planned this work was to provide against attack by means of arrows and cross-bow bolts. Accordingly we find that the windows in the ground-floor apartments are mere slits about 3 inches wide externally, but very widely splayed internally so as to diffuse the light and command the greatest possible field of vision for those within the walls.

The first floor contained three apartments. The middle room over the arched passage leading from the entrance-gate was devoted to the machinery for the working of the portcullis; it contained stores to be used in the event of siege; and it also served as a passage of communication between the adjoining apartments which occupied the entire extent of the flanking towers. The right-hand room opens on to a passage leading to the stairs, and by a side door to the covered way and ascending steps leading to the keep.

The largest apartment or hall was situated on the third or upper storey. It was a noble room 52 feet long, 28 feet wide and 15 feet high. Four narrow openings in the wall command views of the surrounding country, whilst on the inside, overlooking the bailey, are two handsome windows with mullions and tracery, and provided with stone seats in the opening of the

bay which is formed out of the thickness of the wall. The position of these windows, in the only place where such openings could be safely allowed, speaks eloquently of the turbulent times in which they were built. Even from this, the chief room of the castle, provision was made for escape if necessary, for opening out of a narrow passage a door led directly on to the covered way in an opposite direction to that leading to the keep from the floor below.

The gate-tower was covered by a timber roof slightly trussed, and protected from the weather by sheets of lead. This formed a terrace and was protected by a crenelated parapet. The circular stairs which occupied each tower were probably not carried higher than the roof, but were in all probability capped by two conical extinguisher-like roofs.

There are further points of interest in the architecture of the building as revealed by the remains, which are worthy the careful attention of the student, but we must now consider briefly the part Tunbridge Castle has played in English history, in the fortunes of the district which it dominates, and how it has sheltered or in other ways become associated with important characters.

One of the first associations of this kind to be recorded refers to Richard Fitz-Gilbert, one of the nobles who accompanied William the Conqueror on his famous expedition, and assisted him in the acquisition of the English throne. To reward him for his brave services William

bestowed upon him the Manor of Benfield, in Northamptonshire. From the account in the Domesday Book (A.D. 1086) it appears that Richard was then lord of Tunbridge, he having exchanged one of the royal castles of Normandy (Brionne) for it. It is interesting to note that the same document records that Richard possessed, among other properties in Kent, Beckenham, Eynesford, Farningham, Meopham and Lullingstone.

In the year 1088 Tunbridge Castle was besieged and captured by William Rufus. This arose from the fact that Fitz-Gilbert espoused the cause of Robert in the dispute which arose over the succession to the Crown. For two days Tunbridge Castle withstood the besiegers, but it then fell. The lord of the castle surrendered, and the fortress was put in charge of a guard.

Rufus next turned his attention to Rochester, and finding that Odo had fled to Pevensey, prepared to follow him thither. Upon this Fitz-Gilbert fled to Normandy. Richard Fitz-Gilbert and Baldwin his brother were afterwards taken prisoners at Courci, where Richard died in captivity about the year 1091. Gilbert, his son, obtained the chief portion of his father's property in England, and is said to have resided frequently at Tunbridge.

Tunbridge Castle was subsequently possessed by Richard de Clare, brother of Gilbert the "Strongbow". This lord of Tunbridge founded and endowed the Augustinian Priory of Tunbridge.

Archbishop Becket is also connected with this place. He demanded and obtained homage for the castle as an ancient right due to the See. King John seized the castle, and retained it until his death, when it was restored to Earl Gilbert, its lawful owner.

In the year 1200 Hugh de Peckam was constable of the castle, and of him one Eustace Fitz-William complained to King John that he had been taken and imprisoned by force five days in this fortress, and despoiled of his goods and chattels to the value of 7 marks.

Earl Gilbert having died in France, his son Richard was placed under the guardianship of Hubert de Burgh, and it is probably to this powerful noble or to Richard on his coming of age that the existing walls owe their origin.

Edward I. was sumptuously entertained at Tunbridge Castle on his return from the Holy Land, and subsequently the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward II.) resided here for some time.

The castle afterwards became one of the possessions of the renowned families of the Despencers, Cobhams and Pakenhams. In fact, its history is very closely associated with those of some of the most powerful personages who figure in the history of England from the 12th to the 16th centuries.

In the time of the Commonwealth, Tunbridge Castle was leased to Thomas Weller, a supporter of the Parliamentary party. Weller subsequently purchased the timber, platforms, planks, etc., of

the fortress for £140, on the condition that he "do presently take them down, thereby to slight and dismantle the fortifications". Thus the castle became roofless, and time, weather, and the destructive growth of ivy, have made it what it is to-day—a mere ghost of its former solid and powerful condition.

A subsequent possessor has constructed, with some of the old materials, a residence close by the gate-house, and thus this interesting site became, and for a long time remained, closed to the public. It is, however, gratifying to know that Tunbridge Castle has recently been opened to the public as a recreation ground.

Tunbridge Priory, which formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the extensive railway station and sidings, was a house for Premonstratensian canons founded by Richard de Clare in the time of Henry II. The last remains of the building were swept away in 1840.

Tunbridge church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a handsome building with Norm., E.E., Dec. and later architecture.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 5 miles S.S.W. of Tunbridge, is situated near the southern boundary of Kent. The discovery of chalybeate springs about the year 1606 had the effect of attracting a large number of fashionable people here during the latter part of the 17th century, and for many years afterwards. Indeed the place may be said to have grown up around the springs, or wells, entirely in consequence of

the discovery of the medicinal properties of the water. Rusthall Common, with its Toad Rock, and the High Rocks a little farther out of the town, afford beautiful walks. The churches of Tunbridge Wells do not call for special comment.

Tunstall is 1½ miles S.S.W. of Sittingbourne. The church (St. John) is beautifully situated, and is mainly of Dec. and Perp. architecture.

Ulcombe is 7 miles S.E. of Maidstone. The church (All Saints) is a building mainly of Kentish rag, and erected during the E.E., Dec. and Perp. periods. It contains some interesting brasses and other monuments.

UPCHURCH is 5½ miles E. of Chatham. Much Roman pottery has been found in the creek at Upchurch, and it is evident that large pottery works were carried on here by the Romans. The church (St. Mary) is interesting, and consists of E.E. and Dec. architecture.

Waldershare, 5 miles N.N.W. of Dover, lies to the W. of the ancient Roman Way which ran from Dover to Woodnesborough. The church (All Saints) is of small interest.

WALLAND MARSH.—A tract of marsh-land to the E. of and adjoining Romney Marsh, of which it is often popularly considered to be part.

WALMER, 2 miles S. of Deal, stands at the commencement of the chalk cliffs which are so beautifully developed at Dover. Walmer Castle,

the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the place where the Duke of Wellington died, is one of the fortresses erected in the time of Henry VIII. It is beautifully placed among trees and surrounded by well-kept grounds. Walmer Church is now used as the chapel for the cemetery, and possesses a handsome Norm. doorway.

Waltham, 6 miles S.W.S. of Canterbury, is situated in an out-of-the-way part of the country. Its church (St. Bartholomew) is of the Norm., Dec. and Perp. periods of architecture. In the time of King Stephen the Knights Templars possessed lands here.

Warden lies about 6 miles E. of Queenborough, in the Isle of Sheppey. Owing to the rapid inroads of the sea on the E. coast of this island, and particularly at what is known as Warden Point, the parish church here has been destroyed.

Warehorne is 7 miles S.S.W. of Ashford. The church (St. Matthew) is large and contains some beautiful E.E. work. The western tower of brick is a comparatively modern addition.

Wateringbury is 5 miles W.S.W. of Maidstone. The church (St. John) possesses an E.E. tower, much Perp. and interesting monuments.

West Cliffe, 2½ miles N. of Dover, has a small church containing Norm. and Perp. features.

West Hythe is 2 miles W.S.W. of Hythe. There is a ruined church (St. Mary) here.

Westbere, 3½ miles N.E. of Canterbury, has

a small church (All Saints), containing some memorials of the departed and some stained glass.

WESTERHAM is situated near the western boundary of Kent and adjoining Surrey. It lies in the Gault Valley, or, perhaps more accurately, on the spur of the Greensand Hills. The main road from Maidstone to Reigate and Dorking, which runs along at the foot of the North Downs, passes through Westerham, and has doubtless contributed towards the growth of the village. The church (St. Mary) stands upon a peculiarly beautiful site, and from the churchyard, E. of the church, charming views over the surrounding country may be obtained. Although there is nothing in the church of greater antiquity than the time of Henry III., there is much that is worthy of attention. The main features are a series of rather late monumental brasses, armorial ledger-stones and mural monuments, including a tablet to the memory of the celebrated General Wolfe, who was born at Westerham Vicarage, and ranks as its most notable inhabitant.

Squerryes Court, a red-brick house, built about 1680, is the seat of the Ward family. It contains some tapestry and fine pictures.

WESTWELL, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Charing, has a large and interesting church (St. Mary) mainly built in the E.E. period.

Whitfield alias *Bewsfield* is 3 miles N.N.W. of Dover. The church (St. Peter) is very plain, and possesses unusually high walls.

It was long considered uninteresting, but has been shown to be of Saxon architecture.

WHITSTABLE is situated at the mouth of the river Swale about 6 miles N.N.W. of Canterbury, and is mainly remarkable for its extensive oyster beds. The church (All Saints) has a large tower which has been utilised as a sea-mark for mariners. The building is mainly of the Dec. and Perp. periods, and contains one brass dated 1440.

Wickham Breaux, 4 miles E.N.E. of Canterbury, adjoins Stodmarsh. By a curiously persistent error this parish has often been confounded with that of West Wickham, at the extreme western part of the county.

WICKHAM, EAST, 2½ miles S.E. of Woolwich. The church (St. Michael) contains interesting monumental brasses to John Bladigdone and his wife, 1325, and William Payn, in the dress of a Yeoman of the Guard, and his three wives and three sons, 1568.

WICKHAM, WEST, 3 miles S.W. of Bromley, lies close to the western boundary of the county, and is beautifully situated among some of the finest elm-trees to be found in Kent. The church (St. John the Baptist) has been largely rebuilt, but the chancel and the Lady Chapel N. of it are of the latter part of the 15th century. In the windows of the Lady Chapel is some unusually fine stained glass of about the same period. The figures represent saints, and are of great merit, and from certain details it has been inferred that they have been executed

under Flemish influence, if, indeed, some of the work was not actually done in Flanders. There are two ecclesiastical brasses and a carved oaken chancel screen.

Wickham Court, the red-brick mansion which stands close by the church, has been the home of the Heydons, the Farnabys and the Lennards for many generations. The square portion of the house, with embattled turrets at the angles, was built by Sir Henry Heydon towards the end of the 15th century, perhaps about 1470. Of course, the windows are later additions, and the small quadrangle within, once open to the sky, has been roofed over and converted into a staircase. The south-western wing of the house is quite modern.

Willesborough, 1½ miles S.E. of Ashford, has a church (St. Mary) in which are examples of the E.E., Dec. and Perp. periods, the Dec. being unusually fine.

WINGHAM, 6 miles E. of Canterbury, is a charming little village, with many examples of picturesque old cottages. The church (St. Mary) is large, of the Dec. and Perp. periods, and contains some interesting monuments and painted glass.

Witchling is 10 miles E. of Maidstone. Witchling Church (St. Margaret) has apparently been rebuilt, and its Norm. doorway has been again used in the work.

Wittersham, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Tenterden, has a handsome church (St. John the Baptist) of some interest.

Womenswold, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Wingham, has a church (St. Margaret) with a good deal of E.E. work.

WOODCHURCH, 4½ miles E. of Tenterden, has a fine church (All Saints) containing E.E. and Perp. work, and some interesting monumentals, particularly a brass to Nichol de Gore, a priest in eucharistic vestments, who died in 1320.

Woodnesborough, 2 miles S.W. of Sandwich, has a church (St. Mary) with E.E. work. It is beautifully situated near a small hill which is traditionally associated with the worship of Woden.

WOOLWICH, situated on the river Thames, 9 miles E.S.E. of London, is mainly known on account of its dockyard and arsenal, being in fact the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England. It has also a famous Royal Military Academy. The parish church (St. Mary Magdalene) is of little interest, having been rebuilt about the year 1740.

Wootton, is 9 miles S.S.E. of Canterbury. The church (St. Martin) is beautifully placed in a wooded valley, and is probably of the E.E., but it possesses few features of interest.

WORMSHILL, 5 miles S.S.W. of Sittingbourne, has a church (St. Giles) containing several memorials of the Tylden family.

Worth, 1½ miles S. of Sandwich, has a small church (St. Peter and St. Paul) of plain and rather uninteresting character.

Wouldham is 3 miles S.W. of Rochester.

The church (All Saints) has Norm., E.E., Dec. and Perp. features.

WROTHAM lies to the S. of the North Downs, about midway between the valleys of the Darenth and the Medway and 1½ miles N.E. of Ightham. It is an extensive parish and possesses a fine old church (St. George), with Dec. and Perp. features, and containing some 15th century monumental brasses to the family of Peckham, whose ancient seat, Yaldham Manor, is situated in the parish.

WYE is situated 4 miles N.E. of Ashford. The church (St. Martin and St. Gregory) is large and imposing, and of the E.E. and Perp. periods.

There was an important college at Wye founded by Archbishop Kempe in the time of Henry VI. The establishment was dissolved by Henry VIII.

YALDING, 5½ miles S.W. of Maidstone, has a large church (St. Peter and St. Paul), mainly of the Dec. period. There is an ancient bridge across the river Medway, much like that at Aylesford, and perhaps, like that, of the 14th century.

APPENDICES

A. List of Churches in Kent containing Monumental Brasses.

B. List of Churches in Kent containing Ancient Church Bells.

C. The Legend of Sir Robert de Shurland.

D. The Legend of Tenterden Steeple and the Goodwin Sands.

A

Monumental Brasses

Monumental brasses still exist or once existed in the following Kentish churches :—

Acrise.
Addington.
Adisham.
Allington.
Ash, near Sandwich.
„ near Wrotham.
Ashford.
Aylesford.
Bearsted.
Beckenham.
Bekesbourne.
Benenden.
Bethersden.
Bexley.
Biddenden.
Birchington.
Birling.
Bobbing.
Borden.
Boughton Malherbe.
Boughton-under-Blean.
Boxley.
Brabourne.
Bredgar.
Brenchley.
Bromley.
Brookland.
Burham.
Canterbury Cathedral.
„ St. Alphege.
„ St. George.
„ St. Margaret.
„ St. Martin.
„ St. Mary Northgate.
„ St. Mildred.
„ St. Paul.
„ St. Stephen.
Capel-le-Ferne.
Challock.
Charlton.
Chart, Great.
„ Little.
Chartham.
Chatham.
Chelsfield.

Cheriton.
Chevening.
Chiddingstone.
Chilham.
Chislehurst.
Cliffe-at-Hoo.
Cobham.
Coldred.
Cowden.
Cowling.
Cranbrook.
Cray, Foot's.
„ St. Mary.
„ St. Paul's.
Cudham.
Cuxton.
Darenth.
Dartford.
Davington.
Deal.
Denton.
Ditton.
Doddington.
Dover, St. James.
„ St. Mary.
Down.
Eastry.
Edenbridge.
Elmstead.
Erith.
Ewell.
Farningham.
Faversham.
Fawkham.
Folkestone.
Fordwich.
Frindsbury.
Gillingham.
Godmersham.
Goodneston, near Faversham.
Goodneston, near Wingham.
Goudhurst.
Grain.
Graveney.
Hadlow.
Halling, Lower.
Halstead.
Halstow.
Hardres, Upper.
Harrietsham.
Harty.
Hartlip.
Hastingleigh.
Hawkhurst.
Hayes.
Headcorn.
Herne.
Hever.
Higham.
Hinxhill.
Hoath.
Hoo, All Hallows.
„ St. Werburg.
Horsmonden.

Horton Kirby.
Hunton.
Hythe.
Ifield.
Ightham.
Iwade.
Kemsing.
Kingsdown.
Kingsnorth.
Kingston.
Langdon, East.
Lee, St. Margaret.
Leeds.
Leigh.
Lenham.
Lewisham.
Linsted.
Littlebourne.
Luddesdown.
Lullingstone.
Lydd.
Maidstone, All Saints.
Malling, East.
„ West.
Margate, St. John.
Meopham.
Mereworth.
Mersham.
Milton - next - Sittingbourne.
Minster, Isle of Sheppey.
Minster, Isle of Thanet.
Monkton.
Murston.
Newington, near Sittingbourne.
Newington, near Hythe.
Nonington.
Northfleet.
Orpington.
Otham.
Otterden.
Peckham, East.
„ West.
Pembury.
Penshurst.
Petham.
Pluckley.
Preston, near Faversham.
Rainham.
Ringwould.
Ripple.
Rochester, St. Margaret.
Rolvenden.
Romney, New.
„ Old.
St. Lawrence, Thanet.
St. Mary, Romney Marsh.
St. Nicholas, Thanet
St. Peter, Thanet.
Saltwood.

Sandwich, St. Clement.
„ St. Peter.
Seal.
Selling.
Sheldwich.
Shoreham.
Shorne.
Sibertswold.
Snodland.
Southfleet.
Stanstead.
Staple.
Staplehurst.
Stockbury.
Stoke.
Stone.
Stourmouth.
Stowting.
Sturry.
Sundridge.
Sutton, East.
Teynham.
Thannington.
Thurnham.
Tilmanstone.
Trottescliffe.
Tudeley.
Tunstall.
Ulcombe.
Upchurch.
Warehorne.
Westerham.
Westwell.
Whitstable.
Wickham, East.
„ West.
Wickham Breaux.
Wilmington.
Wittersham.
Willesborough.
Wodnesborough.
Woodchurch.
Wouldham.
Wrotham.
Wye.
Yalding.

B

Church Bells

(Including only those cast before the 19th century.)

The following churches in Kent possess one or more ancient bells:—

Acrise.
Addington.
Adisham.
Aldington.
Alkham.
Allington.
Appledore.
Ash-by-Sandwich.
Ash-by-Wrotham.
Ashford.
Ashurst.
Aylesford.
Badlesmere.
Bapchild.
Barham.
Barming.
Bearsted.
Beckenham.
Bekesbourne.
Benenden.
Bethersden.
Betteshanger.
Bexley.
Bidborough.
Biddenden.
Bilsington.
Birchington.
Birling.
Bishopsbourne.
Blackheath (St. Germain).
Blean.
Bobbing.
Boughton-under-Blean.
Boughton Aluph.
" Malherbe.
" Monchelsea.
Brabourne.

Bredgar.
Brenchley.
Brenset.
Bridge.
Bromley.
Brook.
Brookland.
Broomfield.
Buckland, near Dover.
Burham.
Burmarsh.
Canterbury Cathedral.
„ All Saints.
„ Holy Cross.
„ St. Alphege.
„ St. Dunstan.
„ St. George.
„ St. Mary, Bredin.
„ St. Mary, Magdalen.
„ St. Mary, Northgate.
„ St. Mildred.
„ St. Paul.
„ St. Peter.
Capel.
Chalk.
Challock.
Charlton.
Chart, Great.
„ Little.
„ Sutton.
Chartham.
Chatham, St. John the Divine.
„ St. Mary.
Chelsfield.
Chevening.
Chiddingstone.
Chilham.
Chislett.
Cliffe, West.
Cobham.
Coldred.
Cowden.
Cowling.
Cray, North.
„ St. Mary.
„ St. Paul's.
Crundale.
Cudham.
Darenth.
Dartford.
Deal, St. George.
„ St. Leonard.
Denton.
Deptford, St. Nicholas.
„ St. Paul.
Detling.
Ditton.
Doddington.
Dover, St. Mary.
Down.
Dymchurch.
Eastchurch.

Eastling.
Eastry.
Eastwell.
Egerton.
Elham.
Elmstead.
Elmstone.
Eltham.
Erith.
Ewell.
Eynsford.
Eythorne.
Fairfield.
Farleigh, East.
„ West.
Farnborough.
Farningham.
Faversham.
Fawkham.
Fordwich.
Frindsbury.
Frittenden.
Gillingham.
Godmersham.
Goodneston, near Faversham.
Goodneston, near Sandwich.
Goudhurst.
Graveney.
Gravesend.
Greenwich.
Hackington.
Hadlow.
High Halden.
Halling, Lower.
Halstead.
Halstow, High.
„ Lower.
Ham.
Harbledown, St. Michael.
Harbledown, St. Nicholas's Hospital.
Hardres, Upper.
Harrietsham.
Hartley.
Hartlip.
Harty.
Hawkhurst.
Hayes.
Headcorn.
Herne.
Hernhill.
Hever.
Higham.
Hilborough (bell brought from Reculver).
Hinxhill.
Hoath.
Hollingbourne.
Hoo, St. Mary.
„ St. Werburg.
Horsmonden.
Horton Kirby.

Hothfield.
Hougham.
Hunton.
Ickham.
Ightham.
Ivychurch.
Kemsing.
Kennardington.
Kennington.
Keston.
Kingsdown, near Wrotham.
Kingsnorth.
Kingston.
Knockholt.
Lamberhurst.
Langdon, East.
Langley.
Leveland.
Leeds.
„ Castle.
Leigh.
Lenham.
Lewisham.
Leybourne.
Linsted.
Linton.
Littlebourne.
Longfield.
Loose.
Luddenham.
Luddesdown.
Lullingstone.
Lydd.
Lyminge.
Lympne.
Maidstone, All Saints.
Malling, East.
„ West.
Marden.
Margate.
Meopham.
Mereworth.
Mersham.
Milstead.
Milton, near Gravesend.
Milton, near Sittingbourne, Holy Trinity.
Milton, near Sittingbourne, St. Paul.
Minster, Sheppey.
„ Thanet.
Molash.
Monkton.
Mongeham, Great.
Monk's Horton.
Murston.
Nackington.
Nettlestead.
Newchurch.
Newington, near Hythe.
Newington, near Sittingbourne.

Newnham.
Nonington.
Northbourne.
Northfleet.
Offham.
Orlestone.
Ospringe.
Otford.
Otham.
Patricksbourne.
Peckham, East.
„ West.
Pembury.
Penshurst.
Petham.
Plaxtol.
Plumstead.
Postling.
Preston, near Faversham.
Preston, near Wingham.
Queenborough.
Rainham.
Reculver, see Hilborough.
Ringwould.
Ripple.
River.
Rochester Cathedral.
„ St. Margaret.
„ St. Nicholas.
Rodmersham.
Romney, New.
Romney, Old.
Ruckinge.
Ryarsh.
St. Margaret-at-Cliffe.
St. Mary, Romney Marsh.
St. Nicholas-at-Wade.
St. Peter's, Thanet.
Saltwood.
Sandhurst.
Sandwich, St. Clement.
„ St. Mary.
„ St. Peter.
„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Seal.
Seasalter.
Selling.
Sellinge.
Sevenoaks.
Sevington.
Shadoxhurst.
Shipbourne.
Sholden.
Shoreham.
Sittingbourne.
Smarden.
Smeeth.
Snargate.
Snave.
Snodland.
Southfleet.
Stanford.

Stanstead.
Staple.
Staplehurst.
Stelling.
Stockbury.
Stodmarsh.
Stoke.
Stone, near Dartford.
„ in Oxney.
Stourmouth.
Stowting.
Strood.
Sturry.
Sundridge.
Sutton, East.
„ at Hone.
„ Valence.
Swanscombe.
Swingfield.
Tenterden.
Teynham.
Thanington.
Throwley.
Thurnham.
Tonge.
Trottescliffe.
Tudeley.
Tunbridge.
Tunstall.
Ulcombe.
Upchurch.
Walmer.
Waltham.
Warehorne.
Westwell.
Whitstable.
Wickham Breaux.
„ East.
„ West.
Willesborough.
Wilmington.
Wingham.
Witchling.
Wittersham.
Womenswold.
Woodchurch.
Woodnesborough.
Woolwich, Dockyard Chapel.
Wootton.
Wormshill.
Wouldham.
Wrotham.
Wye.
Yalding.

C

Legend of Sir Robert de Shurland

The Manor of Shurland in Eastchurch formerly had owners of that name, and Sir Robert de Shurland was an eminent member of the family.

In the reign of Edward I. he obtained a grant of liberties, among which was the wreck of the sea. His tomb with his effigy in marble lies within an arch on the S. wall of Minster Church, Sheppey, and there is a horse's head carved on the same.

The figure of the horse's head has given rise to a tale which has been reported among the common people for many years. It is said that Sir Robert having upon some disgust of a priest buried him alive, swam on his horse two miles through the sea to the King, who was then on board ship near this island, and having obtained his pardon swam back again to the shore, where being told his horse had performed this by magic art, he cut off its head. About a twelvemonth after, riding a-hunting near the same place, the horse he was then riding upon stumbled and threw him upon the skull of his former horse, by which he was so much bruised that it

caused his death; in memory of which the figure of a horse's head was placed by him on his tomb. The foundation of this story is by others supposed to have arisen from Sir Robert de Shurland's having obtained the grant of wreck of the sea, as before mentioned. This privilege is always considered to reach as far into the water as upon the lowest ebb a man can ride in and touch anything with the point of his lance; and on this account the figure of the horse's head was placed by him.

This legend is widely current in East Kent, and has been widely credited from the fact that it has been included, with many fanciful enrichments, in *The Ingoldsby Legends*, under the title of "Grey Dolphin: a Legend of Sheppey".

D

The Legend of Tenterden Steeple and the Goodwin Sands

There is a widespread tradition that the building of the steeple of Tenterden Church was the cause of the Goodwin Sands. It is traditionally asserted that the Abbot of Canterbury improperly employed for the church certain stones which were intended for the strengthening of the sea-wall which protected the tract of Earl Goodwin's lands from the inroads of the sea, and that in consequence of the sea-wall having been neglected, the land which is now the Goodwin Sands was overwhelmed by the sea and has never since been reclaimed.

Variants of this absurd legend are recorded, and perhaps the most precise and circumstantial of them is that mentioned in one of Latimer's Sermons, in which the building of Tenterden Steeple is said to have been the cause of the silting-up of Sandwich Haven.

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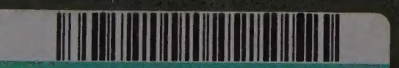
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